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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
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1088.

The house is still but the wind is high,
It jars the pane, it rocks the tree,
As it rushes down frown the dead-black sky
To cleave the dead-black sea.
Oh, the spots where vanished feet have gone,
Oh, the aching, dull distress,
Oh, the yearning, oh, the sadness,
Oh, the utter loneliness!

From silent room to silent room
The steps of memory pause and pass,
No noisier through the heavy gloom
Than dew falls on deep grass;
Yet clearly steals their soundless sound
To the soul's keen inner ear,
That hearkens, that shudders,
That cannot choose but hear!

The comfort of what men may say—
Wrung heart, does this mean less or more
Than winds that wail along their way,
Than waves that rise and roar?
h, what shall turn the weight of loss
Lighter by one least breath;
While sorrow is sorrow,
And death so darkly death?

THE TROUBLES OF A TICKET CLERK.

I often wonder if any of the many people who have need of my services in my official capacity would care to know anything of the pleasures and troubles attendant upon being a booking-clerk. I think I might say, without fear of contradiction, that there is not a more harassing unthankful business than mine. To have to stand all day long the coarse shaft, the abuse, the attempts at fraud, and the cross-examination of querulous people; and when the day's work is over, to have to make up books and money amidst a noise and confusion compared to which the Tower of Babel must have been quite peaceful! I am employed at one of the largest metropolitan stations, at a salary of twenty-five shillings per week; and I think by the time the reader has got to the end of my narrative, he will say that money was never more fairly earned. But come and accompany me one day. I arrived at the office at five o'clock, and after checking the accounts and money of the clerk who was on late duty last night, I open the window to book the workman's train. The office smells most offensively—the gas turned down low, if left to burn all night; the smell of fish which itinerant vendors are going to take down by the train, the smell of stale tobacco, and the sulphur from the engines, all combine to salute my olfactory organs. A workman is the first to come up. "One to H——." He has the end of his saw peeping out of his basket uncovered, and I say: "You must cover that saw before I give you the ticket."

"You railway people are always particular." And so saying, takes his ticket and passes on. A porter now makes his appearance, accompanied by an elderly female, who is gesticulating wildly. She has some excess luggage to pay for (which, by the way, consists of herrings and haddocks), and is highly indignant at having fourpence to pay, and demands to know whether I wish to see her in a workhouse. I politely reply that I hope not, but point out that unless she pays, her wares will not be allowed to go by the train. This convincing argument causes her to find the necessary fourpence, which she pays, descanting all the time upon the voracity and extortion of railways generally, and this one in particular; and after booking a few more people of this class, I close the window for ten minutes, and get a cup of coffee, which, while I am discussing with bread and butter, I am broken in upon by a porter.

"Please Mr. E——, how do you charge for rabbits?"

"How are they packed? If one in a hamper, charge ordinary dog rate; if several in a hamper or hutch, charge ordinary parcel rates."

"All right, sir. And Mrs. Walters has brought half a hundredweight of German sausages. How am I to charge?"

"Oh, we've got a special rate for them; half parcels rate."

I have just finished my breakfast, broken as it has been by repeated calls at the inquiry window (not to mention a woman who has been tapping on the ledge with a coin of some sort all the while,) and open the window to book the parliamentary, and my first passenger is the before-mentioned old lady, who is in a high state of nervousness, and says: "I want a party ticket to S——."

"Nine and threepence halfpenny, ma'am."

After dropping her purse with all her money on the floor, and managing with difficulty to pick it up, she pays me 8s 9½d. and cannot be made to understand that she has to pay me another sixpence.

"I've given you what you asked me, haven't I? How much more do you want?

"Sixpence, ma'am."

"That will make it 9s. 9d½.

"No; don't you see that coin is a florin."

"God bless my soul! so it is. Here's the sixpence; and where do I change?"

"At Muddleby and Stoke Pogis, madam."

"How long before the train starts?"

"Twelve minutes."

"Do you know how far it is from S—— to C——?"

"No, madam, I do not."

"When is there a return train from S—— to-day?"

And after consulting a time-table I inform her that the train returns at 3,40, when she leaves, after keeping me just six minutes booking her; while the passengers behind are bullying, swearing, and joking at me. "Very slow for a young man." "I don't think he's quite awake yet." These and similar remarks are made by the rest of the passengers. A man applies for a party to B——. I inform him that there is no parly to B——; that there is a third class, but no parly, which he cannot understand.

"I'm sure I've had a parly to B—— before."

"Not by this train: by the 5.46 you might have had one."

"Well, I must take a third-class ticket, that's all; but I consider it nothing more nor less than a disgraceful swindle. I'll write to the papers to-morrow and expose it."

"The old lady who had booked to S——makes her reappearance. "You didn't give me my ticket."

"Oh yes, I did."

"I assure you, you did not; I haven't got it."

"Have you felt in all your pockets."

"Yes."

"And your purse?"

"Yes. What shall I do?"

"You'll have to take another ticket. Stay; turn your umbrella upside down.

She does so, and the ticket falls out. She goes away muttering, but whether thanks or not, I cannot tell. The horse-loader now comes up, accompanied by a man who wishes to book a horse to L——. I have to take 18s. 6d. and am very much pressed for time, what with other passengers, and other horses, and this man, seeing as he thinks a favorable opportunity, puts a farthing down head side upward. But I promptly reject it. I was not so fortunate last race-time, for then they managed to pass a farthing on me for a half-sovereign in the hurry of business, which I had to make good. My last passenger is a crusty old gentleman, who is very annoyed at having been kept waiting for five minutes.

"Disgraceful accommodation, to have to wait in a dog-hole like this, where I wouldn't put one of my hounds, sir! I'll write to Mr. J——; and if he don't warm your jacket for you, it shan't be my fault."

"Where do you wish to go sir?"

"I've told you once. C——, first class;" and just now the starting-bell rings, and he has to run to the train.

I now close my window again, and try to get on with my accounts; but it is impossible, for the inquiry window is besieged.

"Please, sir, when is the next train to Hatson?"

"Three o'clock."

"And the one before that:"

"There is none."

These and similar questions drive me to a verge of madness, and something I forgot myself, as, for instance: "Does this station go to S——?"

"No, ma'am; it stops in London."

"Don't be impudent, young man; you know what I mean."

"When does the next train start!"

"Five o'clock."

"Oh, that is a long time to wait. Is there a respectable hotel about here?"

"Oh, yes;" and I give one of the porters instruction to see her to the nearest hotel, for which piece of business, and carrying her four boxes, weighing unitedly just over three hundred weight, she rewards him with a fourpenny piece.

Another lady knocks at the window; I again open it.

There is an excursion announced by your line to P.——on Saturday week. Can I have my ticket now?

"No, miss; we don't issue them till the morning of the excursion."

"Oh, I wish you could let me have it now. I have come up all the way from Putney on purpose to get it."

"I'm sorry, Miss, but the rules won't allow it; and indeed if they did, I haven't got the tickets yet."

After various small trains, I open for the daily mail, and the first thing that greets my eyes are three of four young gentlemen about sixteen, who are evidently going back to school, and who ask for half first-class tickets with the most unblushing effrontery. I inform them they are evidently over twelve, and will have to pay the whole fare, at which news they evince much disgust, murmur something about cads, &c., and pass on.

A lady now comes, and books herself, servant, and large dog, to S——; but just as I am handing her change to her, a small toy-terrior that she has concealed in her muff makes a lark, and I say: "You'll have to pay for that dog, madam, three shillings, please."

"I consider it a disgraceful thing that I should have to pay as much for Jip as for Flo;" and then, with a rather heightened color at being discovered in so paltry a trick, she walks towards the train.

"I want one officer's and one soldier's ticket to Y——, and make them out upon separate tickets."

"Have you a card, sir?"

"No, it's in my portmanteau. My name is Rag of the Plungers."

"I have nothing but your word for it."

"Well that ought to be sufficient for you."

"I must have a card or some corroborative evidence of your being an officer, or I cannot grant you a ticket."

A thought seems to strike him, and he call his servant: "Bring! bring me my portmanteau here; my name is painted on the end."

"That will be quite sufficient, thank you."

"Sir," says the excess luggage officer, coming up, "this lady told me she had nine passengers, but I find she has only six—namely, three whole tickets and six halves, and her excess comes to thirteen shillings and sixpence, which she refuses to pay."

"This is a most extortionate charge. I merely came up to buy some groceries in London, and I never was charged before."

"Then there is every reason to believe that you are considerably in the company's debt. I do not know whether you know it, but groceries in hampers do not come under the head of excess luggage, and ought not to go by passenger train at all."

"Well, I shall pay the money under protest, and my husband shall write to the superintendent about it, as I consider it a barefaced swindle."

After several other unimportant passengers I close the window, and begin to look at my correspondence for the day. Firstly, a letter from the superintendent: "SIR—Mr. Walters states that on Monday you booked him by the 11:23 to L——, and as the train did not stop, he was carried on to R.——, from which place he had to take a fly. As you ought to know, the 11:23 does not stop at L——, I will thank you to explain why you booked him.—Yours, etc."

And my answer; "SIR—This gentlemen was booked by me in error. I am, however, bound to remark that, as this gentlemen is a regular passenger, and knows the train as well, if not better than I do, he must have traveled by it on purpose. I will be more careful in future.—Yours, &c.

And now a letter from the audit-office, the department that gives us clerks more trouble than all the other departments put together; they will write a letter about the most frivolous thing—see letter: "SIR—On your abstracts for July, you enter C, — 0 should be 1. Please explain by next train, certain as to this error. Yours, &c." My answer: "SIR—I note yours of the 14th. C — 0 should be 1. Will alter my abstracts, and note for future.—Yours &c."

The next is from an entire stranger, on a postal card: "SIR—Please inform me by return whether there is a train to F—— about midnight.—Yours &c," As there is no stamp for reply, I burn this communication; to reply would cost me a half-penny, at least, and would be a dangerous precedent.

The other night a young lady came up and wanted a second-class for O——; but she had only 4s. 5d.; but on her giving me her father's address, I trusted her with the remaining money; and this morning I get my reply: "SIR—Herewith receive the 4s. 5d. you lent my daughter. Please send my receipt by return. Yours, &c." But as he never thanked me, or sent a stamp for reply, I never answered him.

Some time ago a young woman with a baby at her breast was crying at the station. I asked her what was the matter; and she told me she had lost the half of her return excursion, and could not get back. She told me she was a soldier's wife, and when I offered to lend her the 1s. 8d. necessary to make up the money to take her back, she told me a pitiful tale, gave me an address at the barracks at V——; said her husband was there; blessed me, and left me, promising to pay the money in stamps. As I never received any stamps I began to have some doubts as to the truth of her story. I wrote to the station master at V——, who sends me the following answer: 'SIR—The woman must have been a rank impostor, as the 7th Dragoons have not been here for two years.—Yours, &c.

I have trusted so many times that I have now lost all confidence in people, and refuse to trust the very smallest amount. There have been several unimportant trains, and I am now going to open up for the five o'clock express, and the first passenger is a gentleman whom I trusted with a first return to R——, costing 52s. 4d., in consideration of his leaving his gold watch and chain as security.

"I've come to pay you the 52s. 4d. You ought to think yourself confoundedly lucky to get such good security.

"I don't know what you mean about being confoundedly lucky. You ought to be confoundedly grateful; this isn't a pawn shop."

"Such insolence! I'll report this matter."

"Do."

"Sir," says a lady, "I beg to report this porter for incivility, and refusing to carry my luggage," and I, though I am very loath, am obliged to take the lady's name, note the report, and send it to the superintendent.

"I want a first-class to D—, via S—."

"You can't go via S— by this train. You must go via L—.

"I hate that road; it jolts one's insides out. Why the deuce can't I go the other way?"

"Because the train doesn't go."

"Well, I knew that; you needn't have told me that."

"I want two second-class tickets and two halves to C—."

"Twenty-six and three pence, please."

And after having stamped and cut the tickets to C—, she says: "Did I say C—? How very provoking! I meant F—."

I change the tickets for F——, and charge the extra fare, and she returns almost immediately, saying: 'There are a lot of very disagreeable people in the second class; I must trouble you to change them for first.'

I demur rather, and she commences: 'Well, Mr. Impudence, what are you here for, pray, if you are not to attend to the public?' And as I utterly refuse to change her tickets again, she leaves me in high dudgeon.

"Mr. Booking-clerk, can I not take this dog (pointing to a full-sized pup) into the carriage with me?"

"No, madam; he's much too large."

"I hate this line. I wish I had traveled by the other; they never object to a pet dog."

"If I take a return to D——, for how long will it be available?"

"Till the day after to-morrow, sir."

"Oh then, I must take a single; this is the most illiberal line I know of. I never travel by it when I can go by any other. I wish the government would take them; it would very considerably lighten the fares. Twenty-six shillings first single to D——; it's preposterous! Bah!"

"Have you seen a young lady dressed in blue, rather dark, book for H—— yet?"

"Really, Miss, I have so many passengers that I do not notice their dresses."

"Well, I'll take two tickets to H——." And just as the train is starting she comes back: "Oh, my friend has not come; will you give me my money back?"

I give it to her, but her friend just coming up, the ticket is again issued and paid for. Just as the train is about to start, a gentleman in a first-class carriage is seized with an epileptic fit, and has to be taken out of the carriage into the waiting-room, causing the train to be delayed full three minutes, and as it is slowly steaming out of the station, I see the lady with the dog under her arm, her mouth full of pork pie, rush out of the refreshment room and widely gesticulate to the train to stop with her umbrella. And after booking up this train, I am off duty.

I have no doubt that many who read this will say it is highly overdrawn; but it is not, and the things I see every day only go to strengthen the saying that 'truth is stranger than fiction.' There are a great many people who, when they get off paying, or get wrong change, imagine that they are doing the railway company, but such is not the case; and I am glad to make this announcement public, for I am sure there are a great many people, who, if they fancied that the booking-clerk would bear the loss of it, would return the money. Out of the pittance we are paid we have to pay any losses we may make, make good for any counterfeit money we may take, be in the provident club, pay any fines that may be inflicted by the superintendent's people, guarantee his honesty in a hundred pounds at a cost of fifteen shillings a year, and to keep himself respectable. I could not, in the limits of this article, treat as I could wish, nor can I portray with sufficient feeling, the many troubles to which we are exposed; but it is in the hope that it may make the reader more tolerant towards our short-comings, that I have given this Day's experience of a Booking-clerk.

FARM NOTES.

PREPARE FOR PLANTING FRUIT TREES.

From causes we shall not now attempt to explain apples, peaches and pairs are not grown with that success which was common in earlier times in this country. This fact renders it necessary that a more perfect preparation of the soil before planting be secured, and more through cultivation be given the trees afterwards. It is now useless to think of receiving profitable returns in fruits of these kinds unless the trees are planted upon suitable soil, properly prepared. Preparing the soil for an orchard is not the work of a day; if it is worth doing at all it is worth doing well. This is true of all branches of farming, but more especially true of orcharding at the present day. There is a wonderfully increasing demand for good fruit; this arises from two causes; first, from the increasing number of our population and the facilities for sending fruit to every city and village in the land; and second, from the fact that fruit is no longer regarded as a mere luxury, but it is now considered a necessary of life among all classes of people, and hence there will be a constantly increasing demand, with corresponding prices for a long time to come, for every kind of fruit.

To prepare the soil for an orchard, if it is not naturally dry it should be drained, and if it is not rich it should be well manured and the manure thoroughly incorporated with the soil by trenching or trench plowing. The highest elevations for an orchard should be chosen, and where it is possible a northern aspect is preferable, because the influence of the sun has a less tendency to encourage a premature circulation of the sap, which so frequently results in the destruction of the fruit buds by early frosts. When the planting is to be done in Spring it is always better to put the land in order in the fall and to dig the holes for the trees; for if they are dug as large and as deep as they ought to be, the rich earth with which they should be filled must be thrown in sometime previous to planting, the earth and the trees settle together, which frequently causes the trees to stand two or three inches deeper than was intended, which is a serious drawback to their future growth. [Ex.

SUBSOIL CULTIVATION.

My experience of 30 years has more and more convinced me of the vast importance (after drainage) of thereby breaking the pan and disturbing the subsoil, thus rendering it more friable and accessible to air, water, and to the roots of plants, rendering it in many cases much more capable of absorbing and retaining the water needful for the growth of plants, and preventing the drying up of the crops on certain soils in hot dry summers. I do not mean merely pulling points through the subsoil, but by following in the track of the common plough in dry weather, breaking up and partially turning over the subsoil without bringing to the surface, but allowing the top soil at the next turn of the upper plough to fall lightly on a broken and friable mass, instead of on a sort of cast-iron floor. The land should be manured before ploughing and subsoiling, so that some of the manure falls among the subsoil.—[Mr. Mechi.

ROOT CROPS.

Root crops, which pass rapidly through the various stages of growth from the seed to maturity, cannot afford to waste time in searching for supplies; and the early stages of growth are especially critical. A turnip started in youth becomes stunted, but if liberally fed it takes a strong hold of the ground, and grows away rapidly. Solvents, therefore, applied on the surface at seed time unlock the cupboard at the right time, so that the tiny roots find food when they want it, and where alone they could reach it.

VARIETIES.

PARIS is nearly as bad off as London as far as the price of coal is concerned. Parisians are paying at the rate of forty-four shillings a ton, and the progress of the strike of the colliers in Wales is watched with great interest.

A YOUNG lady at Vallejo, Cal., about to go off in the cars, stepped into the waiting room at the depot to kiss a lady friend good-bye. The damsel was in a hurry, and the room was rather dark. So hastily embracing her friend, she bestowed two or three kisses on her lips. "Hi yah!" shouted the object of her caresses, struggling for freedom, "whatee for you so chokee me! Too muchee squeeze." The lady didn't scream, but fled precipitately. In her haste to catch the train she had mistaken a Chinaman for her friend.

A DANGEROUS maniac, says the Paris Soir, entered the house of a Madame Bonneau, who lives in the Rue Descartes, a few days ago, and announced himself as a great doctor, able to cure headaches. He produced a razor and told the terrified lady that he intended to cut her head off, and then replace it on her shoulders. With great presence of mind she expressed herself willing to submit to the operation, but asked him to wait till she went in search of a towel, to prevent the blood from staining her dress. The madman allowed her to leave the room. She quickly locked him in and summoned assistance.

INAUGURATION.

Gen. Grant Installed in Office for a Second Term.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1873.—The crowd present in this city to-day to witness the second inauguration of President Grant, is simply enormous, exceeding anything ever witnessed here before. The weather grew cold last evening, and throughout the night piercing cold winds prevailed, and this morning there was no abatement. The blasts swept down Pennsylvania avenue with such fierceness that pedestrians were compelled to seek shelter in every available place, but despite the wind, dust and cold, the people continued arriving on every train during the night, and thousands lounged about the hotels and the railroad depot, and such public buildings as were open until daylight.

The Streets Filled at an Early Hour.

At an early hour the military and civic organizations made their appearance on the streets, and with strains of lively music marched to and fro to the places designated for them. At an early hour Pennsylvania avenue was teeming with people hurrying hither and thither, or packing themselves into convenient places for seeing the procession.

The procession was a complete success, and was one of the most imposing ever made on an inaugural occasion. The military feature was particularly fine, the West Point cadets and the Naval Academy cadets forming the main features of the display.

The Duquesne Greys.

of Pittsburgh, made a splendid appearance, and were the recipients of many compliments from the masses lining the sidewalks. There was very little enthusiasm among the spectators, and when the President passed in carriage drawn by four beautiful horses, scarcely a cheer was heard.

The Procession.

Immediately preceding his carriage was his escort of the post troops, Philadelphia City Cavalry Division under command of Col. Audenried, and additional military. Part of it consisted of the President's mounted guards, of this city; Governor's mounted guard; Boston Lancers.

Vice President elect.

Governor of this District, completing the Division,

The First and Second Divisions of the procession consisted of military, including the Cadets from West Point, Midshipmen from Annapolis, United States artillery, on foot, a battalion of United States marines, Old Guard of New York, company "A" of the St. Louis National Guard, several volunteer organizations of this city.

The First Division, consisting of United States troops, was commanded by Gen. Upton.

Among the organizations in the Fourth division were organizations from Philadelphia, Albany, Baltimore, Duquesne Greys, of Pittsburgh, and five bands of music.

In the Fifth division were the Second Connecticut, Fifth New York, Third New York and Fifth Maryland Regiments.

The Sixth division consisted of the Colored troops, who presented a creditable appearance.

The remaining part of the procession divided into six divisions, were under the marshalship of members of the Washington Fire Department.

These divisions included the official of the Local and General Governments, political clubs from different States, Washington and Baltimore Schuetzervereins.

A large mounted squad of police preceded the procession and kept the immense crowd from encroaching on the line of march. Altogether the civic and military organizations numbered at least 12,000 and made an imposing display.

Nearly every organization in the march was accompanied by an effective brass band. The route was enlivened by excellent music for a space of nearly two miles in length, causing the spectators for a time to forget the intensely nipping atmosphere and the clouds of dust driven by the wind against their faces. As the procession turned into the avenue from Fifteenth street, the crowds of spectators crowded along the sidewalk from the intersecting streets. In a moment the great thoroughfare of Washington was alive with at least fifty thousand struggling people, who, notwithstanding the excitement, preserved excellent order. As the various organizations drew near the Capitol the crowd thickened until the entire vicinity of the Capitol grounds were filled. The appearance of the military organizations was highly extolled. The civic associations also made a good display, though their numbers were considerably diminished by the cold.

Prominent in the procession was an omnibus containing a number of veterans of the Mexican war. Following them was a procession bearing on tattered flags the names of many of the great battles of the country. This part of the procession was continually cheered.

The buildings on Pennsylvania avenue were decorated in a manner surpassing former occasions. The headquarters of the various clubs were elaborately adorned. Owing to the cold weather, the stands on the line of march for spectators were abandoned. The speculators in this business were evidently disappointed.

During the continuance of the inaugural ceremonies, the great mas of spectators were well behaved and orderly. Owing to the cold weather, they did not give vent to their feelings in loud cheering, but the evidences of approbation and interest were everywhere apparent.

The Treasury was filled with officials employed therein and others to whom tickets of admission had been issued. The porticos on Fifteenth street, directly facing the line, were filled with an animated crowd.

The Route.

The procession moved along the avenue to the grounds on the east front of the Capitol, where an immense throng had already assembled and formed in position according to the programme previously prepared. The crowd of citizens pressed as closely to the building as possible, so as to have the advantage of shelter from the biting northwest wind. But even with such shelter it was only by frantic rubbing and continuous jumping and stamping that the blood could be kept in circulation.

The Entrances to the Capitol Choked With the Crowd.

Long before the inaugural procession had been formed immense crowds of people were on their way to the Capitol, the rear approaches to which, however, were guarded by a large force of policemen and soldiers, who kept back all except the favored few—about two thousand persons bearing tickets of admission to the Senate Chamber. The galleries were filled as soon as the doors were opened. The floor of the Senate began to fill up quite early with distinguished invited guests, including many of the highest military and naval officers of the government, who occupied seats together to the left and rear of the Senators. Among them were Generals Sherman and Sheridan and Admiral Porter. The routine business of the Senate proceeded without interruption till about half-past eleven o'clock, when

The Diplomatic Corps

appeared at the main entrance and attracted the attention of all eyes, as they filed down the centre aisle in their gorgeous court costumes. The Turkish Minister, Blacque Bey, having been longest in service in Washington, headed the corps as its Dean. He was followed by Sir Edward Thornton and the Austrian Minister; the Marquis De Noailles, Minister of France, and M. Mori, Japanese Minister, brought up the rear of the Ministers, and their secretaries and attaches followed. A few minutes afterwards the Supreme Court of the United States was announced, and the Justices, headed by Chief Justice Chase, and clad in their robes of office, entered the Senate chamber and took the seats prepared for them in front, and facing the rostrum. Almost immediately afterward

General Grant

was escorted into the Senate chamber by the Senate Committee of Arrangements, consisting of Messrs. Cragin, Bayard and Logan, and conducted to a chair directly in front of the Clerk's desk, the target for several thousand curious eyes, whose gaze he seemed to all appearance neither to avoid nor realize, but exhibited his usual self-possession and unassuming demeanor. The members of the House of Representatives, headed by Speaker Blaine, then entered the Senate Chamber and took seats in a body behind the diplomatic corps.

Senator Sumner

also entered just at this time, muffled up like an invalid, but looking unexpectedly well. The hour of twelve having nearly arrived, Vice President Colfax delivered his valedictory, and proceeded to administer the oath of office to the Vice President elect. The Forty-second Congress having then been declared at an end, the newly inaugurated Vice President administered the oath of office to the Senators elect who came forward to the rostrum as their names were called by the Secretary, three at a time.

The organization of the new Senate having been completed in the course of about twenty minutes, it was announced that the Senate, Supreme Court and invited spectators would proceed to the east portico of the Capitol, to participate in the ceremonies of the inauguration of the President elect. The procession was accordingly formed and the late occupant of the floor of the Senate proceeded through the corriders and rotunda to the place indicated in the following order:

Order of Procession.

Marshall of Supreme Court.
Ex-Presidents and Ex-Vice Presidents.
Justices of Supreme Court of the United States.
Seargeant-at-Arms of the Senate,
Committee of Arrangements.
PRESIDENT ELECT.
VICE PRESIDENT.
Secretary of the Senate,
Diplomatic Corps.
Heads of Departments,
Ex Members of the House of Representatives
and
Members Elect to the Forty-Third Congress,
Governors of States,
Invited Guests.

In front of the portico, but about ten feet lower, being on a level with the front landing place of the flight of marble steps, had been constructed

The Platform

capable of accommodating together with the steps about five or six hundred people. It had a semi-circular front, which was covered with American flags and tastefully decorated with wreaths and evergreens. The National flag was also entertwiped with two of the colnmns supporting the pediment of the portico, and the general effect harmonized well with the splendor of the noble building. On reaching the platform

The President Elect Took the Seat

provided for him directly in front of the centre, Vice President Colfax and the Sergeant-at-Arms, in charge of the ceremonies, sitting on the right and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court on his left. The Senate Committee of Arrangements were near at hand, and next in the rear the Associate Judges of the Supreme Court occupied seats on the left, and the members and Secretary of the Senate on the right. The Diplomatic Corps were to have occupied seats in the rear of the Supreme Court but many of them were not sufficiently alert to prevent themselves from being crowded into the back ground by members of the House of Representatives and others, who were pressed forward by the general crowd behind. The coldness of the weather had the effect of making the number of spectators in the capitol grounds opposite and streets adjoining much smaller to-day than on most similar occasions heretofore, but many thousands were assembled to witness the ceremonies.

The Grants and Dents.

Near Gen. Grant on the platform sat Mrs. Grant, accompanied by several of their children, The President's brothers, Orville with Marshall and Mrs. Sharp and several other relatives of the family. The appearance of the President on the plat-

Continued on Fifth Page.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, March 8, 1873.

WAYNE county gives between four and five hundred majority for license. Cambria county gives a small majority the same way.

ON Friday last, Armstrong county voted against license, by about seven hundred majority. Elk county gives a majority for license.

HON. ALEX. H. STEPHENS has been elected and will represent the Eighth Georgia district in the next Congress, provided he is not ruled out by the House.

IT matters little whether the Senate or House, expels any of its members for corrupt practices. They are publicly dead, and will wander henceforth among the children of men with a brand across their brows. Public opinion has pronounced upon their case, and will not be reversed.

IT may be necessary to inform those parties who are devoting themselves endeavoring to interfere with the business of this office, on account of the position of this journal on the temperance question, that sooner or later they will discover that blows can be given as well as received. Beware! Take care!!

TALK of your old subscribers. Our excellent friend and sterling Democrat Gen. ORR of Armstrong county, on yesterday, commenced his sixty-first year's subscription to THE POST. The General is now in his 87th year and although quite feeble, takes great interest in National and State affairs, and declares so long as he lives he must have his favorite journal. May he be spared many years to enjoy it.

IN the "God in the Constitution" Convention in New York on Thursday, our aged friend, Miss JANE G. SWISSHELM, warmly advocated that Congress be petitioned to amend the Constitution so as to meet the requirements of the Convention. She asserted "that when drunkenness, debauchery, and Credit Mobilier frauds were cursing the nation, it was time to open their eyes to the fact." JANE knows what she is talking about.

WE acknowledge the receipt of several communications on the license question, several in reply to "South Side," and some of which we intend to lay before our readers when Credit Mobilier ceases to draw so heavily upon our columns. The majority of the epistles received are commendatory of our course for which we feel gratified, but mainly the same arguments are used therein as have appeared in these columns.

SOME Republican liquor dealers are very severe on THE POST just now—in fact, too much so. They ought to remember that neither the Democratic party nor THE POST, is responsible for the Local Option law. It was enacted by a Republican Senate, a Republican House and a Republican Governor, and we submit that these dealers ought to save some of their abuse for the Republican party, for whose success and power they have contributed so much.

WE call attention to a very temperately written communication on our sixth page upon the subject of Local Option. Our correspondent refers to the case of *Parker* vs. *The Commonwealth* as if it really had a bearing upon the question. In this he is mistaken, and naturally so; for he has been misled by the arguments of a few lawyers.

That case was decided upon the principle that the Legislature could not delegate the power to make a law, and we believe it was properly decided. No such question arises now. The Local Option law, if it passes, is a law by virtue of the vote of the two Houses and the signature of the Governor. At the election to be held in a few weeks, the people of this county will decide—not whether it shall become a law but—whether any licenses shall be granted.

LOUISIANA.

If we can look for the plain truth anywhere surely it ought to be in a message to Congress from the President of the United States. Yet in his recent communication relative to Louisiana, that high officer appears to have made an effort to be inexact, he not only suppresses the truth but sets forth its opposite. "Grave complications" he asserts "have grown out of the election there on the 6th of November last, chiefly attributable, it is believed to an organized attempt on the part of those controlling the election officers and returns, to defeat, in that election, the will of a majority of the electors of the State." Now, the testimony before the Senate committee proves most indisputably that all attempts of that nature were really made by the men who did *not* have control of the elections; by the squad of scoundrels led by CASEY, GRANT'S brother-in-law, who made themselves into a cavassing board and counted votes which everybody who ever read the testimony or the Report based upon it, nows were never polled!

"I declined" says this truthful JAMES in the White House, "to interfere until a suit, involving this controversy to some extent, was brought into the Circuit Court of the U. S. * * * * Judging that resistance was made to the judicial process, in that suit * * * * I directed the U. S. Marshal to enforce such process, and to use, if necessary, troops for that purpose." Now again what is the truth. These very troops were sent from Florida to New Orleans and arrived in that city on the same night the decision of DURELL was made. Forty-eight hours prior thereto instructions were telegraphed to Gen. EMORY to help the PINCHBACK affair. Then, no resistance was made to the order, and the use of troops was simply an insulting show of a desire, on the part of GRANT, to exercise military supremacy over citizens who happened to be white men in a Southern State. The fling upon the part of GRANT, contained in the allegation that "recent investigation of the election has developed so many frauds and forgeries as to make it doubtful what candidates received a majority of the votes," is simply stupidity or worse; for MORTON'S committee agrees without one dissenting voice, that the returns elected M'ENERY as Governor, and a majority of his friends to the legislature.

Such conduct upon the part of the President of the United States, is simply disgraceful.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

If the very general concurrence of the press throughout the Union in condemnation of the mercenary and falsifying members of Congress, conveys a fair representation of public sentiment, it is quite clear that the general range of morality is higher among the people than it is among those who, as has been shown, have made themselves the false representatives of their constituents.

Fortunately for the great body of our citizens, the press also is superior to the venal men who have undertaken to rule and ruin in the body politic.

It matters little now, whether POLAND'S whitewashing recommendations of all but two of the mercenary members, be sustained by the House or not. The verdict has already been rendered by the hands of the people, and folios o paper consumed in such ridiculous one-sided reports cannot change it.

It is very encouraging to find public sentiment so harmonious upon such a question. It shows that there is a strong current of honest feeling still pervading the masses, which rises superior to the vileness which characterises so many of the prominent political leaders of the times; but for the City of Washington, alas, her case is worse than Sodom it is to be feared, if worse were possible.

Washington, has become the rallying point of national villainy, where all the big rogues from every State and territory congregate to prey upon their fellow citizens. The prayers of a chaplin over such men as have been exposed to the hissing scorn of honest men throughout the world—what are they but horrid sacrilege? Lobbys reeking with the vilest of the vile, male and female; congressional seats dishonored, and their occupants held up to the execration of mankind. The white house a whited sepulchre, where all manner of tricks and stealings are openly encouraged; a ring, backed by the money making President of the United States, squandering millions of the poor citizens money for the benefit of a few favorites. Such is the sad condition of things in that devoted city named after an honest man.

What would GEORGE WASHINGTON say now to the vileness and rottenness that characterises the once plain seat of government of a Union of real States; overshadowed by a dark cloud of almost utter political demoralization. Is it not time that public sentiment should be outspoken? Self protection demands from the American press and people never dying opposition to this terrible state of affairs.

THE LIQUOR LEAGUE.

The Liquor League of this city is discussing means of successfully opposing the Local Option Law. Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the League was held at their room, Eleventh street, and a protracted but amicable discussion took place. Resolutions were finally passed to the effect that they would withdraw their support, directly and indirectly from any and all persons who favor Local Option. *One of the city papers, which had taken a bold stand on the question, was denounced in particular.* Some of the members, it is said, have withdrawn their deposits from a certain city bank for the same reason.—*Gazette, March 1st.*

Why the *Gazette* should suppress the name of the city paper is best known to itself. We are not a fraid to let everybody know that the paper aimed at is

THE PITTSBURGH POST,

and that it will be issued daily and weekly as heretofore. Subscription price for the Daily fifteen cents per week; and Weekly $2 a year, or when ordered in clubs of five or over $1.50.

WE suggest that the Liquor League instead of spending all its wrath on THE POST, save a little of it for Senators GRAHAM, HUMPHREYS and ANDERSON and Representatives RAMSEY, NEWMYER, BALLENTINE, and YOUNG whom it helped to elect and who voted for the law. THE POST did not make the law, the Democratic party did not; but the representatives for whom the League helped to place in office did the business; and if any parties are to blame for interfering with the traffic; why not let a share of it fall on the above parties?

OUR COURSE.

Sundry people are exceedingly exercised at the action of THE POST on the Local Option question, and insist upon it that we are doing them great injury by throwing whatever influence we may possess in this community, in favor of a course which may result in great pecuniary loss to them. While we have no apologies to offer and no word to take back, at the same time we are resolved not to be misunderstood, nor will we be silent when efforts are so industriously made to misrepresent us. As regards all efforts to dragoon us by officious intermeddling with our business. It is not the first time it has been attempted for a good many years ago, when THE POST stood as a barrier against the repudiation of our city and county bonds, we floated successfully through the gale that was brought to bear upon us; and at the commencement of the war a similar effort was made, but without any encouraging results. So much by way of preface.

The Democratic party has always been a party of law. Originating in the idea of the fitness of the people for self-government, its great characteristic has been its regard for law, especially the organic law. For this reason it has been denounced again and again by fanatics and time servers. Having given its hearty consent to the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, it felt bound in honor and honesty to sustain it in all its parts. To pocket all its benefits and to meanly shirk from the performance of the duties it imposed, did not comport with its ideas of duty. For this it was slandered by real fanatics, no less than by those who pretended to fanaticism simply because it happened to be popular.

The Democratic party abolished slavery in Pennsylvania and in New York; and yet was denounced as the pro-slavery party because it acknowledged itself bound by the Constitution, and denied the right of any one to interfere with slavery except the people of each particular State in which it existed.

On this liquor question it has stood in Pennsylvania opposed to wholesale prohibitory legislation. Its representatives last year voted against the present Local Option law. It has always opposed sumptuary laws, and what has been its reward? People have closed their eyes to the principle which was sustained by them, and have pointed to the vote in the legislature to prove that we Democrats were in favor, not only of the liquor trade but were responsible for all the evils proceeding or flowing from it; and pointing to the same record claimed that the Republican party was the party of morality and good order. They forgot that in 1868, in this Republican city—the year in which the two contending parties had the largest political processions ever seen in our streets, that while hundreds of men in the Republican procession was drunk, that not one intoxicated man was found in the procession which escorted Mr. PENDLETON to Allegheny commons. No; there stands the vote on the passage of the Local Option bill last winter.

Now THE POST has got tired of seeing the acts of the party grossly and systematically misrepresented. And the mass of the party has concluded that the liquor dealers must look for help where they bestow their own votes. The Local Option law was passed by a Republican Senate and House and signed by a Republican Governor. There is now the same power at Harrisburg—let them be asked for its repeal. It is the law. The dealers say it is a bad law. We then rely upon the apothegm so oracularly put forth by Gen. GRANT, for whom nine-tenths of those people voted—The best way to procure the repeal of a bad law is to enforce it stringently. So far as regards its repeal the Democrats may be counted on here to help, in GRANT'S fashion." We think they will vote "No License pretty generally. The Republicans having all the officers of the law, can then do their part—if they are honest in their professions; they can also follow GRANT'S advice and help its repeal by its strict execution. The Courts are filled by Republicans of high moral standing, and they can help when their turn comes.

While we never said that this law—or any other one, for that matter—will convert a drunkard to sobriety, there can be no valid objection to giving it a trial. If it has the effect its especial friends claim for it, every good man will sincerely rejoice, and none more so than ourselves. We hope the people will agree with us that it should have a trial.

We have said the Democrats have always opposed legislation of this nature. But notwithstanding their opposition, it is the law; and there is entire consistency in their bowing to the act of the law-making power, and doing all they can to enforce their legislation. They are not responsible for it, and they would be acting very foolishly in helping their enemies out of the trap in which they have been caught.

ONE of the latest jokes on Cincinnati comes from St. Louis and is to the effect that the Pork City is building a Brobdignagian sausage for the Vienna Exhibition. It will require the Great Eastern to tow it across the ocean, after it has been floated down the Mississippi to the Gulf. It is to be made in sections in a railroad tunnel, the hogs being driven in by the hundred and then subjected to hydraulic pressure.

SPAIN.

That boasted republic which sprang into being the moment AMADEUS abdicated the throne, gives every evidence of approaching dissolution. Here and there, scattered at intervals among studious men—parlor and library politicians—are a few men who believe in a Republic bound by law and constitutional guarantees; but they are very few. The mass are divided between a love of absolute government and a desire for a bloody communistic republic, with bloodshed *ad libitum*.

AMADEUS gave evidence of sound sense in refusing to remain as the ruler of a people whose chronic condition is that of insurrection. They have no more idea of a limited monarchy than they have of a real republic; and as a natural consequence they are hastening on towards despotism through the intermediate way of shooting and throat-cutting for a year or two. One faction is in favor of every body doing as every body pleases, without regard to the rights of any body else—this is the European idea of a Republic—others are Carlists and others are for the banished Queen.

Confusion worse confounded is in the future for Spain.

A PROPOSITION.

It would be very proper for the friends of Local Option as well as for all others who have faith in the people, to ask the Convention to embody in the amended Constitution now in process of formation, a provision of this nature:

"The General Assembly may submit the question of the enactment of any proposed Act of Assembly, to a vote of the people of the State or of any county, at a general election."

Such a provision would settle one vexed Constitutional question, and be a blessing to weak-kneed dodging members of the legislature, besides familiarizing the mass of the people with the legislation of the State on great questions, very many of which would be submitted to their judgment under such a provision in the organic law.

It will scarcely answer to object to such a measure, that the people could not as a mass, give attention to such questions. They are presumed to be able to pass upon a Constitution, why not upon a mere Act of Assembly?

THE N. Y. *Post* says that "one fact will recommend Mr. STEPHENS for Congress; he has never been indentified with any of the jobs which have figured so largely in late legislation."

WENDELL PHILLIPS has revised this celebrated lecture to meet the assertions of Mr. FROUDE. What Christian man can read of the oppressive enactments against Ireland as furnished by him in this lecture without a shudder of indignation? He introduces the hero of his

THE Leavenworth *Times* (D. K. Anthony's paper) has these paragraphs;

It is currently reported on the streets that in the event of Caldwell's expulsion from the Senate, Len Smith will refuse to pay half of his expenses incurred in the election and defense of Caldwell. It is well known that Smith, by agreement with Caldwell, was to pay one-half the cost of the election, and share alike in the profits to arise out of any and all Senatorial schemes. It is generally understood that up to this time very little money has been made.

There seems to be only one opinion concerning the scamp [George C. Crowther] who is Secretary of the Senate. His statement that $6,200 had been received by him from members who had been bribed, and his denial of the same after the statement had by his authority been telegraphed over the country, is cause for his expulsion from the place he dishonors

THE Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* (Republican) says COLFAX is worse off with the NESBITT money than with the $1,200 check; and that, "beyond the shadow of a doubt, he is guilty of awful and deliberate perjury." Then, speaking of the proposed impeachment, it adds, emphatically;

No! Let Mr. Colfax bear with him into private life the crushing load of disgrace and humiliation. At one time the most honored and popular of our public men, he ends his career an object of profound pity. The public cannot feel indignant at him. They are too merciful to despise him. With all their hearts they pity him, as a man whose good name is ruined, and whose fair fame is disgracefully tarnished forever.

IT is stated as an interesting bit of social gossip that Mr. HENRY WILSON, the Vice-President, is about to be married. It is safe to assume that the future Mrs. WILSON will not care to accept any Credit Mobilier stock as a bridal present.—[*Chicago Tribune.*

Open to the Highest Bidder.

Mr. Caldwell, of Kansas, bought off an opposing candidate for a seat in the United States Senate by the payment of fifteen thousand dollars. The committee of investigation found that this vitiated his election, and recommended the passage of a resolution declaring him not legally elected. This resolution the Senate refused yesterday to consider.

By the refusal to act on this case the Senate virtually throws open its doors to any rascal who may have money enough to buy a seat therein. To get in is all that is necessary; the manner of getting in is of no importance.

It used to be an honorable ambition to become a Senator of the United States. There was an oder of dignity, of learning and of character about the upper house of Congress which raised it above the breath of suspicion. Its occupants were selected men, who, however weak some of them might have been, were at least honorable gentlemen. But the Senate appears to have lost its self-respect, and so to speak, puts itself up at auction. It is willing to harbor all the money-changers who may succeed in buying the formal tokens of membership. Let them come, it says, no matter how soiled they may be, for they will find congenial company here. —*N. Y. Post.*

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28, 1873.

Covention called to order by President Meredeth.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

A large number of petitions and memorials were presented and referred.

ORIGINAL RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Lamberton (Dauphin) offered a resolution that on and after Monday next, March 3d, the Convention shall meet at 10 A. M. and adjourn at 3 P. M.

On this the ayes and noes were called, resulting—ayes, 47; noes, 22, and the resolution was agreed to.

Leave was asked and obtained for a number of members for a few days.

Mr. Lamberton offered a resolution that the Auditor General be requested to furnish the Convention, so soon as printed, copies of his report ending with the fiscal year November, 1872. Adopted.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

Mr. Darlington (Chester), Chairman of the Committee on Education, made the following report:

SECTION 1. The Legislature shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of public schools, wherein all the children of this Commonwealth, above the age of six years, may be educated.

SECTION 2. They shall appropriate at least one million of dollars for each year, to be annually distributed among the several school districts, according to law, and applied to public school purposes only.

SEC. 3. No money raised in any way whatever for the support or public schools shall ever be appropriated to, of used by, any religious sect for the maintenance or support of schools exclusively under its own control.

SEC. 4. A Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate. He shall hold his office for the term of four years, and his duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 5. Neither the Legislature nor any county, city, borough, school district, or other public or municipal corporation shall ever make any appropriation, grant or donation of land, money or property of any kind to any church or religious society, or to any university, college, seminary, academy or school, or any literary, scientific or charitable institution, or society controlled or managed by any church or sectarian denomination.

SEC. 6 The arts and sciences may be encouraged and promoted in colleges and other institutions of learning, under the exclusive control of the State.

SEC. 7. The Legislature may establish industrial schools, and require the attendance therein of vagrant and neglected and abandoned children.

SEC. 8 They may, by law, require that every child of sufficient mental and physical ability shall attend the public schools, unless educated by other means.

SENATORIAL REPRESENTATION.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the seventh section of the report of the Committee on Legislature, Charles A. Black (Greene) in the Chair.

Mr. Newlin (Philadelphia) moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday afternoon on the amendment of Mr. Worrill to strike out the clause "no city or county shall be entitled to more than six Senators," which was then lost. Mr. Newlin's motion was agreed to.

Mr McDowell Sharpe (Franklin) made an elaborate argument in favor of the increase of representation in the Legislature as the best way through which corruption could be reached and checked. At the same time he opposed the increase of Senatorial representation from Philadelphia to an unlimited extent, though willing that she should have six Senators if entitled to them by her population. He did not and could not abandon the principle of limitation, as already prescribed by our constitution.

Mr. Temple (Philadelphia) thought that the only way to get over the trouble was to divide the State into six districts, and the number of Senators to be then appointed without reference to cities that might be within certain districts.

Mr. Craig (Lawrence) said that under the present apportionment one-third of the people of the State are represented by seventeen Senators, and the other two-thirds by sixteen. This is a manifest injustice, and the Convention should return at once to the Democratic doctrine of equal and exact justice to all.

Mr. Simpson (Philadelphia) argued in favor of justice to Philadelphia, and hoped that the motion to strike out the unjust clause would prevail.

At the close of his remarks the vote was taken on Mr. Worrill's motion, and it was lost. Ayes, 37; noes, 49.

Mr. Lilly (Carbon) offered a substitute for that of Mr. Darlington (Chester), now before the committee.

Mr. Dood (Venango) could not support the proposition to increase the members of our legislative body. He did not know what the price of a legislator at Harrisburg is now, but he did know that if the number was increased there would be a fearful competition among those who may be corrupt to obtain the prize. Double the number of the members and corruption would also be doubled.

On motion of Mr. Buckalew (Columbia) the committee rose and obtained leave to sit again on the subject before it being left where it was yesterday.

It was moved and carried that the amendment of Mr. Darlington, and that of Mr. Lilly (Carbon) be printed and laid upon the desks of the members to-morrow.

A number of amendments were offered to be printed and laid before the Convention to-morrow when it assembles.

At one o'clock the Convention again went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Chas. A. Black in the chair, on the twentieth section and the amendment of Mr. Darlington (Chester.)

Mr. Knight (Philadelphia) felt that we are here for the purpose of improving upon rather than re-affirming the measures of the past. With a largely increased number of members at Harrisburg it would be more difficult to corrupt legislators than it is at present.

Mr. Simpson (Philadelphia) read a tabular statement of the ratio of representation and the population in the different States of the Union, showing that in no one was there so small a reputation in the Legislature, according to population, as in Pennsylvania.

Mr. De France (Mercer) read several letters from prominent gentlemen in the Eastern States in reference to their representation, and favoring large delegations to the Legislature.

On motion adjourned.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1873.

When the convention was called to order there was no quorum at 10;30 a quorum was reported and business was proceeded with.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

A heavy batch of memorials and petitions were presented and referred, all having a bearing on the prohibition of the manufacture and sale as a beverage.

ORIGINAL RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Mann (Potter), that hereafter in Committee of the Whole no delegate shall speak longer than fifteen minutes at one time, nor more than once on the same propoition.

By Mr Baer (Somerset,) that all resolutions violative of Rule XXV be and are hereby rescineded and annulled, and the Rule reinstated as originally adopted.

LEGISLATION.

Harry White (Indiana) chairman of the Committee on Legislation made a report which was read by the clerk and from which the following are extracts.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

Each House shall judge of the qualification of its members, but contested elections for members of either House shall be determined by the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which the returned member lives, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

PASSAGE OF LAWS.

No law shall be passed, except by bill which shall be preceded by a preamble, briefly reciting the reason of the Legislature for its passage; and no bill shall be altered or amended in the course of its passage through either House, so as to change its original purpose.

NO LOCAL OR SPECIAL LAWS.

The Legislature shall not pass any local or special law.

Authorizing the creation, extension or impairing of liens.

Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs or school districts.

Changing the names of persons or places.

Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases.

Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys.

Relating to, or incorporating, ferries or bridges.

Vacating roads, town-plats, streets or alleys.

Relating to cemeteries, grave-yards or public grounds.

Authorizing the adoption or legitimating of children.

Locating or changing county seats, erecting new counties or changing county lines.

Incorporating cities, towns or villages, or changing their charters.

For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting.

Granting divorces.

Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines or borough limits.

Creating offices or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election or school districts.

Changing the law of descent or succession.

Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of, evidence in any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, matters in chancery or other tribunals.

Regulating or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates or constables.

Regulating the management of common schools, the building of school houses and the raising of money for that purpose.

Fixing the rate of interest.

Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability.

Remitting fines and penalties and forfeitures or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury.

Exempting property from taxation.

Creating corporations or amending, renewing or extending the charters thereof.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down a railroad track.

Nor shall any bill be passed granting any powers or privileges in any case where the manner, form or authority to grant such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, and in no case where a general law can be made applicable, nor in any other case where the courts have jurisdiction, or are competent to grant the powers or give the relief asked for.

NO LOCAL OR SPECIAL BILLS.

No local or special bill shall be passed unless public notice of the intention to apply therefor shall have been published in the locality where the matter or thing to be affected may be situated, which notice shall be at least sixty days prior to the introduction into the Legislature of such bill, and in the manner to be provided by law. The giving of such notice shall not be waived by any person or interest, and the evidence of such notice having been published shall be exhibited in the Legislature before such act shall be passed.

BANKING PRIVILEGES

No corporate body for banking and discounting privileges shall be created or organized in pursuance of any law without three months' previous public notice at the place of the intended location of the intention to apply for such privileges in such manner as shall be prescribed by law. Nor shall a charter for such privilege be granted for a longer period than twelve years, and every such charter shall contain a clause reserving to the Legislature the power to alter, revoke or annul the same, whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of the Commonwealth, in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporators.

EMPOWERED TO REVOKE CHARTERS.

The Legislature shall have the power to alter, revoke or annul any charter of incorporation now existing and revocable at the adoption of this Constitution, or any hereafter to be conferred by or under any law, whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of this Commonwealth, in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporators. No law hereafter enacted shall create, renew or extend the charter of more than one corporation.

A member who has a personal or private interest in any measure or bill proposed or pending before the Legislature shall disclose the fact to the House of which he is a member, and shall not have the right to vote thereon.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

No license shall be granted to sell vinous, spirituous or malt liquors, or any admixture thereof, or any other intoxicating drinks, and any sale of such liquors, except for mechanical, medicinal or sacramental purposes, shall be a misdemeanor and punished as provided by law.

Laid on the table.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the apportionment question.

Mr. Curtin advocated the rights of the minority, and thought that the State should be divided into 100 representative districts, three members from each, each voter to vote for two, and the Senate to be composed of thirty-two members, elected on a general ticket, and to hold their offices for four years.

Gen. Lilly offered an amendment to the apportionment bill, providing for the elec-

tion of ten commissioners of apportionment, to be chosen by the electors of the State at large every ten years, commencing in 1881.

On motion adjourned.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26, 1873.

Convention met at 10 o'clock, President Meredith presiding.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The following letter was read, addressed to the President by Judge John M. Read:

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26, 1872.—*To the Hon. Wm. M. Meredith, President of the Constitutional Convention*—DEAR SIR:—At the last October election 138,719 votes were polled for a municipal officer—the Receiver of Taxes. The Convention proposes to separate the election of municipal officers of the city from the general election, and has fixed the third Monday of February as the day on which it is to take place. By the consolidation act of 1854, which has been framed with great care and after an ample discussion by the General Executive Consolidation Committee of the citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, the first Tuesday in May was appointed for the municipal election, being in a mild season of the year, and when a full vote could be brought out. The day selected by the Convention is in the most inclement season of the year, in midwinter, with the streets filled with snow and ice, and with ice georges in the Schuylkill and Susquehanna. Sunday, the 16th of February, was a day on which no one ventured into the streets, except under the pressure of absolute necessity. How many votes would be polled on the succeeding Monday? If it is intended to have a real separate municipal election, some other day must be selected, and I know none more suitable than the first Tuesday in May.

The city of Philadelphia covers 130 square miles, and has a larger number of houses in proportion to its population than any other large city in America, and the honest mechanic and operative can have his separate dwelling, with water and gas. It is the greatest manufacturing city in the United States, and is commencing to regain its foreign commerce by establishing lines of iron steamships, built by American mechanics on the shores of the Delaware.

She has within a fraction of one-fifth of the population of the State, and her list of taxables entitles her to six Senators out of the thirty-three Senators, which I feel the justice of the Convention will give her.

By the census of 1870 the population of the State is 3,521,791; of the city, 674,022. By the triennial assessment the taxables of the State were 861,498; of the city, 158,622. For each Senator is required 26,106, which would give the city of Philadelphia six Senators out of the thirty-three Senators.

In 1790 the population of the county, now city of Philadelphia, was 54,391, showing the increase of the city much larger than the rest of the State.

I am with great respect,

JOHN M. READ.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Lily (Carbon) offered a resolution that the Printer be instructed to furnish 150 copies of Smull's Hand-Book to the members of the Convention, which was ageeed to.

A resolution was also passed to supply the Convention with 500 skeleton maps of the State.

APPORTIONMENT OF THE STATE.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on Legislature, the twentieth section and the amendment of Mr. Darlington (Chester) being under consideration.

Mr. Heverin (Philadelphia) was in favor of increasing the membership of the Legislature, and replied to the remarks of Judge Woodward respecting cities being ulcers and sores, and only consumers without being producers.

Mr. Aricks (Dauphin) believed that cities should be restrained and limited in their representation.

Judge Black (York) did not think, yesterday, that the amendment would have any support, except that of the mover. But it has developed that there are those here who exhibit their determination to give it their countenance. He defended Philadelphia against the assertions of Mr. Woodward, and thought that gentleman had been imposed upon by some wag, when he said that the people of Philadelphia were not producers and were but consumers and idlers. He had never been able to discover this statement of the gentleman to be true. On the contrary, he knew from his own observations that this great city was a perfect hive of industry and production.

Judge Black's sarcasm and keen thrusts brought Mr. Woodward to his feet in explanation of what he said yesterday of Philadelphia.

Mr. Meredith, President, made a strong argument in favor of increasing the representation of the city, which was listened to with the deepest attention, many members crowding around the distinguished speaker.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Buckalew (Columbia), Patterson (Lancaster), Howard (Allegheny), Cuyler (Phila.), MacVeagh (Dauphin), Minor (Crawford), Mann (Potter), and other members.

Mr. MacVeagh read an extract from an article written by John C. Calhoun, on the principle of representation in the country and in the cities, advocating the limitation and opposing the increase of legislative power in the latter.

Without coming to a vote on the amendment, on motion of Mr. Kane (Fayette) the committee rose, reported progress and had leave to sit to-morrow.

On motion adjourned.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, February 27, 1873.

Convention called to order by President Meredith.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Memorials were presented respecting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as beverages.

THE LAW OF LIBEL.

Mr. Henry G. Smith (Lancaster) presented the following memorial from the State Editorial Convention which assembled in Harrisburg on the 22d of January last:

The editors of Pennsylvania, without distinction of party, feel the necessity of a change in the law of libel, by which at least an opportunity may be afforded in all prosecutions or actions for libel to give the truth of such libelous matter in evidence. Truth is the object of all investigations, or should be, and any law which interferes with its exposition is against sound public policy.

The following copy of a resolution, which the Association unanimously adopted at its annual meeting in January, 1872, was reaffirmed at the session in January, 1873. We embrace it in this memorial for the purpose of showing the opinion of the Pennsylvania editors on the subject:

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives be requested to pass such a law or laws as will permit defendants in all prosecutions or actions for libel to give the truth of such alleged libellous matter in evidence, in vindication and in justification of such offense alleged.

In pursuance of that resolution, application was made to the Legislature by a regularly constituted committee of the Association to procure the passage of a law or laws on the subject of libel, but the Legislature, in considering the subject, did not as we believe, arrive at a conclusion in accordance with the public demand.

Therefore, we respectfully submit the question to the consideration of your honorable body, trusting that your action on the subject will be such as will meet with the public expectation and the approbation of the editors of the State.

The Association also directed us to say that if your honorable body should consider the proposition as contained in the resolution adopted by the State Editorial Association too broad and sweeping, they would suggest its modification by providing that acquittal should follow where the matter is shown to be proper for public information and published without malicious notice.

The Committee appointed to memorialize your honorable body consisted of Messrs. Jacob Ziegler, George M. Richard, J. B. Sansom, W. J. Bruce and Thomas Chalfant.

Extract from the minutes of the Pennsylvania Editorial Association in session at Harrisburg, January 22d, 1873.

Attest— R. S. MENAMIN,
Sec. Penna. Editorial Association.

Mr. Mantor (Crawford) offered a resolution, that from and after Monday, March 3d, the Convention shall hold two sessions daily; from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M.

On this the ayes and noes were called, the vote resulting—ayes, 48, noes, 37.

Mr. Stanton offered a resolution, that the Convention shall adjourn *sine die* on the 3d day of June, which was voted down.

THE SUBJECT OF REPRESENTATION.

The convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the amendment to strike out from Mr. Darlington's substitute for the Twentieth Section of the report from the Committee on Legislature the words "and no city or county shall be entitled to more than six Senators."

Wm. H. Smith (Allegheny) felt that great injustice would be done to Philadelphia by the passage of the substitute of the gentleman from Chester. There was nothing of fairness in the proposition, and he trusted that it would be rejected by the delegates composing this Convention.

Judge Walker (Erie)—This is a government based upon the will of the people. I must obey the decision of the people. They will that we meet here to make organic laws for the State in which we live. Our large cities have been called ulcers, sores, on this floor. This government of ours is right, and I shall always sustain it so long as it is right, and I am astonished and mortified to hear gentlemen denounce this great city of Philadelphia as an ulcer. God send to Erie county just such an ulcer!

Mr. Wherry (Cumberland) would vote that Philadelphia, Allegheny, Berks, Lancaster and every other county in the State shall be entitled to the fullest representation in the Legislature.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Corson, Newlin and other members.

TWEED OUTDONE.

A Magnificent Entertainment.

(From the Home Journal.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Probably one of the grandest and most magnificent entertainments ever given at a private residence in America was the reception held on the evening of the 18th, by Governor and Mrs. Henry D. Cooke, at their elegant home in Georgetown. All the appointments were regal in their design and execution, reminding one of the imperial balls at the Tuilleries. The display of flowers was so great that one could but wonder whence they were all obtained. Everywhere were rich and georgeous beds of the choice exotics, freshly cut. Each table in the lower range of parlors was entirely hidden by the beautiful messengers embedded in green moss in the most charming designs. Upon a table near the host and hostess appeared the word "Welcome," in scarlet geraniums, upon a ground work of small white blossoms: around this was a circle of heliotrope, and outside this again one of the white japonicas. Every mantel was covered with beds of cut flowers in moss, the whole front portions hidden by entwined ivy, every doorway and bay window was arched with flowers and evergreens, or hung with baskets of flowers. The stairway was twined from bottom to top with evergreens, and the lower post surmounted with a pyramid of flowers, while from the ceiling was suspended a cord of evergreens, to which was hung an immense globe of flowers. Large floral ornaments decked the pianos, and the passage way to the ball room was flanked with the rarest tropical plants in pots. Around each of the supper tables in the upper rooms were circles of flowers embedded in moss, while in the centre arose elaborate floral ornament, Japonicas, azaleas, heliotropes, calla lilies, geraniums, roses, and other choice blossoms, reared their lovely faces toward the guests from every possible nook, while the songs of the birds and the happy faces beaming upon every side were highly suggestive of Paradise.

A large ball room had been erected especially for the occasion, with a gallery for the orchestra, and all possible conveniences. This room was entirely covered with drapings of rose-tinted muslin, intermingled with the flags of all nations, the representatives of which, in the persons of the foreign Ministers, graced the entertainment. Chains of gilt, singing birds and numberless gas jets completed the fairy-like adornments, and made the scene one of oriental splendor.

The supper rooms, four in number, were in the upper chambers, and were marvels of taste and lavish hospitality. All that unlimited wealth could command and exquisite taste suggest was done to make this a *chef d'œuvre* of the art. Pagodas, towers, and pyramids of confectionery; ices in all imaginable shapes, and, in short, everything one could think of with the beautiful flowers over all, made the tables too beautiful almost to think of, as ministering to mortal appetites; while the salads and other substantials, the wines, coffee, chocolate, and tea gave tangible evidence of substantial excellence.

THE Miners' Journal says: "A friend informs us of a beautiful sight he saw yesterday in Tumbling Run Valley. It was a moving mass of snow, nearly in the shape of a double cone, or an hour-glass, about fifty feet in diameter at the base, and nearly as high as the flag staff at the corner of Centre and Mahantongo streets. The upper end of the upper cone was quite ragged. The wind brought this snow with great rapidity up the valley from the direction of Mt. Carbon, and when it reached the dam appeared to make an effort to lift it over, and continue on its course, but the base struck against the dam, and the structure fell to the ground."

SERENADE.

BY CHARLES MORRIS.

Open thy window a little space;
Ah, sweet! in thy pity look down on me
Till the moon is eclipsed with thy beaming face.
I lie here fainting for thee,
Sick for a glance from those blue bright stars,
Hid by thy envious latticed bars.

Love, there is nothing on earth so fair
As thou art—nothing so sad as I.
Have pity, darling, on my despair.
Let me not of the bane of thy beauty die.
Goddess, out of thy heaven shine
Down on this sorrowful world of mine.

Is it thy warm white hand I see?—
That ivory chalice, crimmed with love?
Rose-like, thy sweet face tenderly
Has blossomed out of the gloom above.
I bend in homage to this rare shrine
Of love that has made the night divine.

Thou art so bright, and weird, and fair,
All loveliest things in thee rejoice.
But say "I love" and the summer air
Will change to the music of thy voice.
Ah, speak! for my whole soul burns to be
Locked in thy love's captivity.

—[To-Day.

FOREPAUGH'S MENAGERIE.

Fresh Arrival of Valuable Wild Animals, Birds, Etc.

The ship "City of Sparta," Captain Anderson, which arrived at the port of New York on the 19th inst., from Calcutta, where she cleared November 30, 1872, brought four Asiatic elephants, a Sumatran black rhinoceros, a horned horse, three black tigers, a mongoose and a large number of other rare animals and birds, consigned to Adam Forepaugh, proprietor of the celebrated menagerie bearing his name, and an influential resident of Philadelphia. The ship had a remarkably pleasant passage for the winter season; passed the Cape of Good Hope on December 21st, the Island of St. Helena, once the "Great Little Corporal's" prison, on January 12th; crossed the Equator in longitude 33 W.; and after speaking a number of vessels arrived safely as above stated. The valuable animals, some of which have never before been seen in this country, were under the charge of James Carstang, who, with four assistants, was successful in bringing them to this country without any loss, except five birds of Paradise and a small elephant. As the ship reached her moorings on Tuesday last, preparations were immediately made to land the animals, and for this purpose the elephants were blindfolded, their legs secured by heavy chains, with sufficient play to enable them to move, and thus they were led ashore. The moment each animal reached terra firma and snuffed the earth, he filled his trunk, raised it over his head and covered his huge body with dirt and snow—a most eloquent expression of elephantine satisfaction. The smaller animals were safely landed, and the more difficult task of moving the large rhinoceros was reached. He was confined in a huge box of thick planks, the corners heavily bound with iron bands. Large wooden rollers were placed under the cage, and it was safely rolled to the pier, when suddenly a cry was raised "tiger loose!" Instantly consternation was spread around, the crowd of sight seers dispersed in a moment, flying in all directions, some climbing aloft in the rigging, others clambering over the ship's sides to reach the pier, and one became so excited that he jumped into the river and narrowly escaped with his life, being picked up by a ferry boat. The elephants, who were standing quietly in the street, were seized with a frenzy, and began a stampede. Chains were snapped asunder as if mere threads, and the animals were moving away at their utmost speed. One reached William street, and promptly demolished the candy establishment of an aged lady, whose cries were ruthlessly scorned. The tiger's escape was a reality—a terrible reality, for he had reached the street, and fastened himself to the back of a horse attached to a cart belonging to Morgan, Reed & Co., and the poor beast lay dying, while the driver fled in dismay. Policeman Munroe, though trembling slightly, moved toward the animal, who was enjoying his quiet repast; but the tiger, raising his head, deigned not to notice the minion of the law, and returned to his prey. It cost him his life, for the officer, with a well aimed shot from his revolver, killed the beast. What the consequence of this animal's release might have been is shocking to contemplate, for the black tiger is one of the earth's most ferocious beasts.

The elephants were all captured before night. A small one, when found, was enjoying himself hugely at Washington market, munching a barrel of apples where a large concourse of spectators were admiring his devouring propensities but none ventured to disturb his pleasures. The tiger's escape was due to a plank in the bottom of his cage falling out as it was being raised for removal, each animal having been separately confined. He was valued at three thousand dollars. All the animals arrived safely at the winter quarters of Forepaugh's menagerie, near this city, on Saturday last, and are now in safe quarters. [Phila Age.

No Mere Spurious Champagne—Imitation Wines Must be Stamped.

Although ostensibly not intended for a sumptuary regulation, the act providing a stamp duty upon native imitation vines, bids fair to put an end to the trade in spurious champagne, and leave the market open either to native production or genuine foreign brands. The clause providing this duty forms section 48 of the Internal Revenue act of July 20, 1868, as amended by the act of June 6, 1872, and went into effect on the 23d ult. The act provided that the so-called "imitation wines" not made from grapes grown in the United States, and in which there was an "infusion of any matter in spirits," should be subject to a duty of twenty cents to the quart, in the shape of a stamp which was to be affixed to the cork of every bottle. This, of course, while it served for a profitable revenue, aimed directly at the spurious frauds of champagne and other wines which had for their base cheapclaret or sauterne "not made from grapes grown in the United States," and which obtained their foam and sparkle from the infusion of spirits of some sort. The effect of the stamp duty would be to rub directly all these wines native, and the omission of the stamp would of course render them liable to seizure. Thus the "importer" of these various "Piper Heidsick's" and "Veuves Cliquot's," if he avoided the Scylla of proclaiming himself a cheat, would run against the Charybdis of violating the Internal Revenue act. It was still left for unscrupulous restaurateurs and hotel proprietors to purchase these counterfeit productions, and, removing the stamp, put them on their tables as genuine; but knowing them to be counterfeit, they would not be willing to pay remunerative prices, and again the "importer" would be loser. The enforcement of the regulation has worked like a charm. Although it is but little more than a month since the act went into effect, it is stated on good authority that all, or nearly all, the manufacturers of imitation wines in the city have gone out of the trade. They have not only discharged their men, but have removed their machinery and leased their premises formerly occupied in the distillation of their cheats. There will necessarily be many and successful attempts to evade the law, and the manufacture of the imitation wines will be continued in underground and out-of-the-way distilleries, but the amount so manufactured will be but a small proportion of the myriad "baskets" of the same which have heretofore continually been made. Should the law be strictly enforced the market in time will be entirely freed from the hurtful imitations of the harmless products of the grapes of sunny France. The act does not of course apply to wines made with grapes grown in the United States, but is so construed that the introduction of carbolic acid gas after bottling is regarded as an "infusion of matter in spirits," so that the more modern mode of manufacture becomes liable to the tax. It is thus construed in the interests of various native wine companies in the West, who manufacture after the old method, and thus avoid the tax. [World.

The Father of His Country, As Compared With Some of the Country's Sons.

(From the Lawrence (Ks.) Journal, Feb. 20.)

The anniversary of Washington's birthday falls this year on next Sunday, and we have always thought so much of George that we cannot refrain from expressing this morning our opinion of his character.

Washington was not as "brilliant" a man as some others, but he had a good head on him. He never made speeches and abused the franking privilege in sending them all over the country, but when it came to business, he was always there. He never quoted poetry, or called himself "brainy," but he kept his accounts straight and paid every cent he owed, and was careful to collect everything that was owing him. His character was A 1; his reputation was warranted not to rip, tear or run down at the heel. We have no record that Washington, at any time in his career, was obliged to get a lot of preachers to certify to his good character, for the benefit of the neighbors around Mount Vernon. He was a Christian and a statesman, but he never said anything about it himself, and kept his religion for everyday use, and not for campaign purposes. Washington never was "investigated." It was the general opinion that he did not need it. He was what in our day is called an aristocratic person, that is, he was careful of his company; consequently he was not everlastingly falling into the hands of some forger, who could imitate his handwriting so accurately that it took Washington a year to find out that he didn't write out the forged document himself. Washington had his enemies, but he never bought them off, and the only "conspiracy" against him fell through in a short time. Washington did well in everything he undertook. He was a good surveyor, a good soldier, a good President. He accumulated a considerable property, but nobody ever insinuated that he stole it.

Washington did not have the advantage that men in our day have. He never saw a friction match, or a chain pump, or a locomotive. He never saw the Kansas legislature, and died without making the acquaintance of Josiah Kellogg or C. Fred Hutchins. He knew nothing of the Credit Mobilier, and would have despised it if he had known it. He died before the days of character by certificate and election by purchase. Nevertheless, the name and fame of Washington will survive for a considerable period.

We have mentioned this matter in hope that our city clergymen may throw into their discourses, next Sunday, a few words about Washington. They need not tell the story about the little hatchet, for the merit of Washington's character was not that he did not tell a lie when a boy, but that he regularly told the truth after he got to be a man. Sunday is a day for reflection, and a portion of it may be very properly spent in thingskiving about the man who got rich without subsidies, and honors without tricks.

The Quebec Riot.

The recent riot in Quebec grew out of the disorder occasioned by the nomination of candidates for a vacant seat in the House of Assembly. The old English plan is retained of electing members of this body. Voters of both parties are present on a stated day, and the party candidates are brought forward and introduced. A show of hands is demanded, and the chairman of the meeting then declares for which of the candidates the most hands have been displayed. The minority then demand a poll, which is always granted, and the day is fixed for the real business of the election to take place. On the recent occasion, two candidates were brought forward, Huot, the Conservative or Government candidate, and Pelletier, the Independent candidate. The roughs of the city congregated round Jacques Cartier's Market Hall, where the nominations were to take place, and during the whole morning of the 25th inst. the utmost confusion prevailed, and fights were continually taking place between the partisans of both sides. During the meeting the hustings temporarily erected for the occasion fell down, from what cause is not stated. After the nominations had been made and the day fixed by the Sheriff, on which the poll was to take place, the riot and confusion increased, and terminated in a general fight, during which pistols were freely used. Pelletier, one of the candidates, had a narrow escape, a shot passing through his cap, and he also received a blow on the head from a club. Huot also was attacked, but by the aid of his friends escaped without injury. Two men were killed by pistol shots, and four others were dangerously wounded, besides many who received slight injuries from knives or clubs. The Provincial police at length arrived on the ground, the riot act was read, and the crowd slowly dispersed. The police patrolled the streets in the neighborhood during the afternoon, and though no other outbreaks occurred, the greatest excitement is said to have prevailed.

At night a party of roughs belonging to Huot's party appeared before the house of that candidate, and demanded pay for their services, and on the demand being refused, proceeded to assault the house, smash the windows and furniture, and threatened Huot. This gentleman, however, pointed a pair of revolvers at them, and the police arriving at the moment, they fled.

Grave apprehensions are felt of a renewal of the rioting on the day of the polling, as the greatest acrimony exists between the parties, and each is determined to elect its candidate. It is stated that on that day the polling places will be guarded by artillery, to intimidate the mob of roughs. No arrests are reported to have been made by the police, although, it is stated, the man who fired one at least of the fatal shots is known.

[From Punch.]

PRISTINE PROVERBS PREPARED FOR PRECOCIOUS PUPILS.

(Dedicated to the Educational Board.)

Observe you plumed bird fine!
To effect his captivation,
Deposit particles saline
Upon his termination.

Cryptogamous concretion never grows
On mineral fragments that decline repose.

Whilst self-inspection it neglects,
Nor its own foul condition sees,
The kettle to the pot objects
Its sordid superficies.

Decortications of the golden grain
Are set to allure the aged fowl, in vain

Teach not a parent's mother to extract
The embryo juices of an egg by suction;
That good old lady can the feat enact
Quite irrespective of your kind instruction.

Pecuniary agencies have force
To stimulate to speed the female horse.

The earliest winged songster soonest sees,
And first appropriates, the auncliues.

With soap, and brush, and flannel, you tickle,
In vain, the Ethiope cuticle.

Bear not to yon famed city upon Tyne
The carbonaceous product of the mine.

The medicant once from his indigence freed,
And mounted aloft on the generous steed,
Down the precipice soon will infallibly go,
And conclude his career in the region below.

It is permitted to the feline race
To contemplate even a regal face.

THE FASHIONS.

IMPORTED SPRING COSTUMES.

A large importation of spring costumes, consisting of three leading styles, viz., the sleeveless-jacket suit, and Dolman costume, and the polonaise with single skirt. The only evident effort to simplify trimmings is in the use of plain folds, bands and perpendicular pleatings instead of fancifully gathered flounces. Skirts are still covered with trimming, though of less showy kind, more lengthened and flowing, instead of bunchy Frou-Frou ruffles: indeed, many skirts are shorn even to the flounce around the edge, hitherto thought indispensable.

OVERSKIRTS.

Overskirts are sadly shorn of their dimensions, and appear oftenest as mere aprons, half overskirts, and intricately draped sashes. There are, however, many plain round overskirts still shown, while others have their simple shape destroyed by capricious draping which makes each side different; for instance, the left side will be caught up to the belt by a bow and sash ends, while the right falls in a long peplum point, finished by tassels. To complete the diminished overskirts, sashes are necessary, and these need not be of silk, but are of wool or linen, like the dress or its trimmings. They are two long slanting ends of different lengths, made double, two fingers wide, and are piped around the edges.

BASQUES.

Basques are growing longer, and are more often slashed in the seams instead of being pleated. The fronts have two soft points, and are often double-breasted; fanciful collars and revers are much used; the back is still elaborately trimmed; two buttons define the waist behind. Sleeves are easy coat shape, with square cuffs, or else slit up the outer seam.

SLEEVELESS-JACKET SUITS.

The suit which will probably "take" the best is the sleeveless-jacket suit. This costume is so graceful and stylish, so suitable for spring fabrics of two shades or of contrasting colors, so easily made, so well adapted for both house and street, and, above all, offers such practicable plans for remodeling old dresses, that it will be likely to be the standard style for spring & summer. It is beautifully brought out in cashmeres, mohairs, and in simple wool stuffs of two shades of reseda, or of light or dark olive, and also in the old-fashioned contrasts of bluff and blue. The dress proper is of the lightest shade possible; while the jacket, the cuffs and trimming are of the darkest.

BLUE LINEN WAISTCOATS.

For midsummer the novelty to be offered is suits of gray linen and batiste, worn with sleeveless jackets of dark Napoleon blue linen. Braids of this blue linen and blue percale with polka spots are used for trimming French suits of tea-colored undressed flax-linen. Such suits cost about $36.

CASHMERE SLEEVELESS JACKETS.

Black cashmere sleeveless jackets are imported to wear with spring suits of black, gray or other silks or cashmere. They have revers of black moire, and are double-breasted, with two rows of large cut steel or silver buttons on the front. They may be simply edged with a moire piping fold, but are often embroidered and bordered with yak lace, in which steel or jet beads are introduced.

POLONAISES.

Polonaises reappear without any great changes from those now worn. They are long, double-breasted, with or without belts, and are draped very high on the sides. Very large buttons in rows down the front, large buckles in sash bows, immense cuffs, pockets, wide silk facings down the front and back, with the tiniest facing on the edge, are on stylish polonaises. A new appearance is given to some by having sleeves of another shade, and there are some sleeveless polonaises, to be worn over a dress of a different shade.

THE DOLMAN COSTUMES.

One of the designs for spring suits has a simple stylish overskirt and basque, with a Dolman of the same material. Soft, flexible materials are best for these suits, and they are very largely imported in olive, brown, reseda, and black cashmere, trimmed with embroidery and woolen lace or thick woolen fringe. A new idea is to face the front with moire, and hold it in vest shape by means of an under belt.

MANTLES.

For independent wraps to be worn with various suits there are black cashmere mantles, Dolmans, and sleeveless jackets. The old-time mantilla will probably be successful this season, though it proved a failure when offered last year. One of the prettiest garments is a black cashmere talma with a wide facing of moire in front, which, by a simple arrangement, is made to fit smoothly like a vest, while the loose cape hangs over the shoulders. This is excellent, and is trimmed with embroidery and lace. The newest features among such wraps are the pretty passementeries and yak laces, in which steel beads are very effectively introduced.—[Harper's Bazar.

THE biggest, and perhaps the oldest, book which has ever been "constructed," is just now in process of building in Paris. It is the book which shall contain the names of those inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine who have now formally proclaimed their wish to remain French subjects. The book will possess a certain historical, or at least genealogical, interest. The list is said to comprise 380,000 names. The Patrie states that 125 compositors have been employed on the work during the last three months, that it is being printed on seven presses, and that it will form a volume of 13,163 pages.

VARIETIES.

SLEEVELESS kid vests are the latest novelties in ladies' dress.

THE Miss Rothchild who is to be married has only $10,000,000. Beauty and booty.

AT a recent wedding at Providence, R. I., one of the most valuable of the presents was stolen by a guest.

THE revision of Alabama laws has been intrusted to a committee composed of black men mostly unable to read.

A LADY thinks it very strange that whenever she goes to the theatre with her husband, he always goes out between the acts to get some clover to chew.

THE marriage of two members of a theatrical company was performed on the stage of the theatre at Sigourney, Iowa, recently, by the Mayor of the town.

It is said that a number of Mormon girls at Salt Lake city have entered into a union never to marry unless the man promises to be content with one wife.

WASHINGTON contemplates a grand masquerade ball, the leading feature of which is to be a procession of Congressmen disguised as "Christian Statesmen."

A MAN in Indiana, on returning home from a business journey recently, found that his wife, during his absence, had raffled off all the furniture and departed, and the sheriff arrested him for allowing gambling on his premises.

FORTUNE-telling is to be made a criminal offence in the State of New York. In its most harmless form, fortune-telling is simply a means of swindling foolish people out of their money, while it has often been turned to worse purposes.

A WORTHY old lady offers the following advice to girls:—"Whenever a fellow pops the question, don't blush and stare at your foot. Just throw your arms around his neck, look him full in the face and commence talking about the furniture."

MRS. MICHAEL DRESS, of Schuylkill county, Pa., gave birth to seventeen children in seven years, in the following order: First one child, then twins, then triplets, then four children at a birth, then again triplets, then twins, and again twins. All the children reached manhood or womanhood.

A WARNING to lovers who sit up late, comes from Ohio. Two young people at Mt. Victory, after exhausting their supply of small talk, fell asleep over the parlor stove, when the lady's dress took fire, and before it could be extinguished she was so severely burned that she died in a few hours.

TWENTY-TWO ladies of Savona, a village in Steuben County, N. Y., lately undertook to break up a billiard-room by going thither with their knitting and sewing to spend the evening, and their presence attracted such a run of custom that the proprietor has offered to pay them handsomely if they'll come every evening.

A MULE in Memphis is supposed to have a propensity for practical jokes. Being attached to a street car, he became perfectly immovable. All the men in the car got out and were pushing it with all their might, when Mr. Mule suddenly dashed off at full speed, leaving them all sprawling in the mud. They will not be so ready next time to help a distressed driver.

A GERMAN physiologist has discovered that tobacco smoking by boys "interferes with the molecular change coincident with the development of tissues, and makes the blood corpuscles oval and irregular at the edge." Any parent can thus ascertain if his boy smokes by merely taking out a handful of his blood corpuscles and observing their edges.—[Danbury News.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to the Daily Telegraph from St. Petersburg, says: "The present musical season has been the most brilliant on record, owing to the extraordinary success achieved by Madame Adelina Patti. Christine Nilsson has not been without admirers, but there can be no question that Madame Patti has carried off by far the highest honors of the campaign. The greatest triumph of this most gifted artist has been her performance of *Ninetta*, in 'La Gazza Ladra.' It is difficult to imagine the enthusiasm evoked by this wonderful display of vocal and histrionic excellence."

AN extraordinary escape of six Communist prisoners from the fortress of Port Louis, between Brest and La Rochelle, on the French coast, rivals the attempts of Monte Cristo to escape from the Chateau D'If, as related by Alexander Dumas. The writer, who tells the story in the London Times, says that he and five companions discovered a way from their dormitory to a cellar under it, and determined to make a road from the cellar to the sea. They sank a shaft in the earth, thirteen feet deep, and excavated a tunnel forty-six feet, till they reached the wall of the rampant. All this had been done with nails torn out of the woodwork, but when the rampart wall was reached the nails were useless. It is constructed of enormous blocks of granite, joined by Roman cement, and is sixteen feet thick. The prisoners, however, tore a bar out of a window, and, by indescribable labor, excavated a hole through which they could creep out on the rocks, whence they escaped to England.

A CURIOUS case has just been decided in a New York court, the plaintiff being Gaston De Brimont and the defendant Mr. James F. Penniman. It appears that some years ago the plaintiff married the defendant's daughter in Paris, but she died soon after the birth of her first child. De Brimont then sued the defendant in the French courts to recover an annuity of eighteen thousand francs, being her alleged dower. The French courts decided in favor of the plaintiff. Mr. Penniman subsequently disposed of his property to avoid execution on the judgment which had been granted, and came to this country. He was followed by De Brimont, who renewed the suit in the Federal courts. The Judge, after reviewing the the facts, refused to confirm the judgment of the French courts on the ground that the French judgment was obtained under an obligation which has no force in the United States.

IN England, when a new peer is created, it is usual for him, on entering the House of Lords, to be formally introduced to the Lord Chancellor, to whom he presents his letters patent. On a recent occasion, however, when the newly-made Lord Chancellor, Sir Roundell Palmer, now Lord Selborne, arrived in the House, with his introducers, the Garter King-at-Arms, the Earl Marshal and the Lord Chamberlain, as he could not present the patent and writ of summons to himself, he knelt to the empty throne, on which he laid the documents, rose, took them back, then knelt again, after which he was conducted to the table of the House and the clerk read them aloud. He afterwards took the oath and subscribed the roll. Throughout the ceremony, Lord Selborne was clad in the gorgeous but cumbersome robes of his office, with his head surmounted by an immense wig of horse hair. Prescribed forms may be useful, but it must have been a hard task for an astute lawyer like Sir Roundell Palmer to retain his gravity while going through such mummery.

Weekly Post.

JA . P. BARR..... WM. SCHOYER.
JO . S. BARR..... E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley

Pittsburgh, Saturday, March 8, 1872.

WINTER not only lingers in the lap of spring, but seems determined to stay there. Nearly four months of continuous cold weather is rather more than our share.

WE are indebted to the *Beaver Argus* for its kind words and suggestions, and are pleased to find that it "heartily approves" of our course on the liquor question.

THE salary increase is denounced by the independent press everywhere, as a shameless job and swindle. It entitles every member of the last Congress to pocket an extra $5,000.

BY the action of Congress the *Globe* has been taken from private hands and it is said the *Globe* firm are left with a vast establishment on their hands, and with stereotype plates of the debates for the last 40 years.

THE *Leader* states that ten millions of dollars were expended in Allegheny county for liquor of various kinds for the year 1872. If this be true, how much per capita is it for the drinking part of the population?

THE whole country will experience a sense of relief that Congress has adjourned, and doubtless a portion of its members have cursed the day it ever met. We are not astonished that President GRANT is anxious to go South.

PRESIDENT GRANT will be inaugurated to-day, and will sit, we are informed, in the self same chair once occupied by GEORGE WASHINGTON. There may be no change in the chair, but there is a mighty sight of difference in the men who fill it.

IT is thought that the number of Representatives will be fixed by the Constitutional Convention at 175 and the Senate at 55. That Philadelphia will have nine and Allegheny county four Senators, elected on the cumulative system. This is reasonable and just.

THE *Commercial* continues to attack Hon. THOMAS HOWARD, one of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention and a Republican, because he advocated measures calculated to prevent repeating and ballot-box stuffing, which CAMERON and the owners of the *Commercial* appear to think are all right.

THE Philadelphia *Herald* thinks W. D. KELLEY'S argument that he paid eleven per cent. interest in Philadelphia won't hold water. He could very well afford to pay eleven per cent. interest in Philadelphia when he was receiving more than fifty times eleven per cent. on his Credit Mobilier investment?

THE liquor interests in Allegheny county have been arrayed against the Democratic party for years and to it mainly have our opponents been indebted for their large majorities. That the League has for years sold out the Democracy, is a fact well known to nearly every active worker in our ranks.

WE hope the Liquor League will not overlook the fact that it was a Republican, Mr. RAMSEY, who objected to, and a Republican House that refused them one year in which to close up their business. Let them remember, too, that the law was enacted by Republicans—those whom they helped to send to Harrisburg.

PRESIDENT GRANT indulges in the hope that the world will become one nation, speaking one language; he does not attempt to explain what language will be adopted, but if he has any political ambition to rule that nation in the good time coming, it had better be English. The whole world and the rest of mankind, take notice.

WE have received the Fifth Annual Report of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, incorporated in 1868, in Philadelphia. The society boasts of the largest membership in the world, except the Royal Society of London. Its operations for the past year were extensive and satisfactory.

THE New York *Post* suggests that the ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock which KELLEY declines to own, be given to BEN UTLER. "He has earned the money this winter in more ways than one, and perhaps such a gift will prevent him from working on Sundays. Anything to enable BUTLER to rest from his labors on one day in the week."

WE take pleasure in recording the fact that Congressmen M'CLELLAND and SPEER of this State voted against increasing their own salaries along with those of other government officials. Had the other Democratic members so recorded their votes, the amended bill would have been defeated in the House, as it had only three majority—100 for, to 97 against.

From Daily Post of Thursday.

OBITUARY--COL. WILLIAM HOPKINS.

This gentleman, a member of the Constitutional Convention and well and favorably known throughout his native State, died of pneumonia on yesterday, at the Union Depot Hotel in this city. Feeling unwell he obtained leave of absence from the Convention and left Philadelphia on Thursday evening last for his home. On the cars he became worse, and on arriving in this city could proceed no further.

Mr. HOPKINS was born at West Pike Run, Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1804, and is consequently in his 69th year. He was well known as one of the foremost, most eloquent and ablest leaders of the Democratic party and for nearly half a century has taken an active part in its Conventions and the management of its affairs. He was some years ago elected to the office of Canal Commissioner by the Democracy, the duties of which he discharged with honor to himself and to his party. He served a number of terms in the House and Senate at Harrisburg, and was Speaker of the House during the Buck Shot war. He has likewise held a number of minor positions, such as delegate to National Democratic Conventions, and several times a candidate for Congress in a strong opposition district. He was a leading member of the Second Presbyterian Church, of Washington, and an upright Christian gentleman, whose demise will be lamented by scores of intimate personal friends and admirers.

The deceased was the father of our townsman, JAMES H. HOPKINS, Esq., and also of ANDREW HOPKINS, Esq., of Williamsport. His remains will be taken to-day to Washington, Pa., for interment some day this week. His, is the first death that has occurred among the members of the present Constitutional Convention, a committee from which will participate in the last sad rites.

THE SECRET AND OPEN BALLOT SHOULD BE SACRED.

The editor of the *Commercial* should admonish his home writers not to enlarge much on the sacredness of the ballot, as its championship might be considered a little inconsistent. When Mr. RUSSELL ERRETT, occupied the more humble position of chairman of the Republican county executive committee, he instituted an example of the violation of secret ballot, which if it had been followed throughout the State, would have rendered that mode of voting a mockery. He had printed at the last moment, the county ticket with an engraved endorsement, which distinguished it from ordinary type, and which gave notice to the election officer, of the politics of the voter. We protested at the time against this invasion of the secresy of the ballot, but no defence was made. The editor of the *Commercial* therefore should not talk so loudly against placing the name of the voter upon his ticket that he may be assured it will be counted, and at the same time be found in favor of a system, which admits a single blackguard to personate twenty fictitious names. It is not the sacredness of the secret ballot that concerns these gentlemen, so much as the breaking up of repeating and fraud which, has hitherto been the means of retaining in power corrupt political rings.

A CORRECTION AND AN EXPLANATION.

Some days ago there appeared in direct violation of the rules of this office governing reporters, an item in regard to the Drs. M'CANDLESS and other physicians, and which was not known to the proprietors until their attention was called to the same some days thereafter.

The item referred to was in regard to a post mortem examination conducted by Dr. J. GUY M'CANDLESS and his brother, Dr. ALEX. E. A. M'CANDLESS, and which was made in compliance with the wishes of the deceased. We are satisfied that said publication was unjust and untrue, and are convinced that it did great injustice to the gentlemen named. We regret its appearance and take especial pains in making this correction more conspicuous than the reporter's charge, for which he had no data or right to indite or print. Self respect demands this free and frank acknowledgement from the editors and proprietors of this journal, who, although legally responsible are not morally accountable for the wrong inflicted upon those whom they have always had occasion to respect and esteem.

THE following extract is taken from the inaugural address of General WASHINGTON, eighty-four years ago:

"To the preceding observations I have one to add, which will be most properly addressed to the House of Representatives. It concerns myself, and will, therefore, be as brief as possible. When I was first honored with a call into the service of my country, then on the eve of an arduous struggle for its liberties *the light in which I contemplated my duty required that I should renounce every pecuniary compensation. From this resolution I have in no instance departed; and being still under the impression which produced it, I must decline as inapplicable to myself, any share in the personal emoluments* which may be indispensably included in a permanent provision for the executive department."

We have looked over our present $50,000 President's inaugural, delivered on Tuesday last, to find something like the above and have looked in vain. It is not there.

LOCAL OPTION AND THE DEMOCRACY.

The Altoona *Sun* has some very truthful remarks concerning the action of the Democracy on the Local Option question and which is worthy a place here. It says:

This whisky ring has been stabbing the Democratic party for years. To it are the Radicals indebted for their majority of five to fifteen thousand in Philadelphia; for a nearly solid Radical delegation from the city at Harrisburg, and for the election of its tools in various parts of the State; and it was this very whisky ring that elected the legislature that enacted this identical local option law. In view of this fact is it any wonder that Democrats, no matter how sincerely they are opposed to the enactments of sumptuary laws, or laws restricting freemen in their tastes and habits, do not feel like taking a stand in their defense in this contest.

By the whisky ring we do not mean all men engaged in the traffic. There are many honorable exceptions, but it is a notorious fact that what is known throughout the country as the whisky ring, took an active part in the defeat of Buckalew. If they did this without a pledge, or at least a hope of material aid in the hour of need, they are not as smart as they have been heretofore. Now is their hour of need, and if the Republican Legislature and Governor refuses to rescue them, there will be trouble in the camp.

Whisky had become as potent in the Republican party as Credit Mobilier has been; those who have not been in the "ring" have to suffer now with those who were. They will find out that it does not pay to be Democrats all the year round except on election day.

AT last the Local Option bill has passed both houses, and is now before the Governor, whose signature it requires to become a law. Senator HUMPHREYS evidently with a view of making a little capital with the liquor men, endeavored to tack on an amendment, but did not succeed and the Senate passed the bill as it came from the House. The Governor alone now, has the power to say whether or not our people shall have a vote on this question.

A ROMANTIC little incident from Atlanta, Georgia. A citizen of Savannah, named McDANIEL owned a large amount of cotton stored near that city, at the end of the war. As the United States then seized all the cotton that its numerous speculative Yankee adventurers, its negro spies and renegade Southern friends could find, it naturally seized this of Mr. McDANIEL. The latter died, having never made any claim for his property, at Washington. His widow was reduced to poverty, and, like a noble woman, went bravely to work in Atlanta. She was advised to apply for payment for this cotton to the United States Government. In the interval Mrs. McDANIEL lived by her needle. She was a lady of taste, and cultivation, and made up most of the costumes worn by the "Twelfth Night Revelers," on the celebration of the festivity in Atlanta. Good news was in store for her there, for her claim agent telegraphed that her claim had been granted, and that she was entitled to ninety-five thousand dollars; and she immediately started for Washington.

THE Commissioner of Internal Revenue in reply to the question, "Whether a will admitted to probate since October, 1st, 1872, but dated prior to that time, is subject to stamp duty?" has very recently written a letter stating that the liability depends upon the date of the probate, and not on that of the will. He further says that if the probate was taken out prior to October 1st, 1872, it should have been stamped, if the value of the effects exceeded one thousand dollars. Probates taken out prior to October 1st. 1872, but not stamped, can be validated by the affixing of the proper stamp by a Collector of Internal Revenue; who may remit the penalty, provided that the instrument be presented within twelve months from its issue, and that satisfactory evidence be produced that there was no attempt to evade the law. Registers or other recording officers cannot legally attach the stamp in such cases as those mentioned above.

The Evening Before the Inauguration.

[Don Piatt in N. Y. Herald.]

I called upon the Hon. Jeremiah Black at the Arlington. I found him in a so-called bath room, with not only a bed therein, but a cot. The venerable jurist was stretched upon the first named, and I hailed him from the outside. "Hullo!" cried I. "Do you mean to say that more than one occupies this den?" "Only two," he responded. "I and my Fifteenth amendment," meaning thereby his colored servant, George Washington. "Climb over and speak," he continued. "Why, Judge, this is a crowd," I said. "Yes indeed," he replied. "I was wakened up last night to know if I could not accomodate Dick Yates. I responded that he could sleep with George. He has done so much for the nigger the nigger ought to do something for Dick. But he did not respond." From all this you may learn that a fearful crowd is gathering in the national capitol. No such gathering at an inauguration lives within the memory of the oldest inhabitant; but as his memory "went up" long since, the testimony does not amount to much. It is caused, says the official organ here, by "the great joy felt over the success of this truly good man U. S. Grant. It is pure patriotism." Well, let us hope so. I am pleased to believe that of the Bowen House transaction, the St. Domingo scheme, the Credit Mobilier, the Treasury speculations in Wall street, the Louisiana interference and a hundred one dark transactions, the sublime figure of the great and good Ulysses rises like the central goddess of a transformation scene of a popular spectacle, amid rose lights and blue lights, rockets and music by the band. It is the biggest crowd, and, Beau Hickman says, the meanest crowd ever collected on a like occasion. He says they

ALL HAVE CARPET BAGS AND NO MONEY

By——, sir, Congress will have to make an appropriation to get them away. Poor Beau! He lives by contributions levied on the masses, and he knows this intelligence is bad for Washington. The city lives considerably by these attractive displays. The peanut stands on the avenue are renewed every four years in their stock from inaugurations. It would be terrible were the peanut stands to go into bankruptcy. If the Beau is right ruin stares us in the face. I saw this morning.

A DARK CLOUD IN WHITE CHOKERS

moving on the White House, and made one of a curious crowd to see what the demonstration meant. I learned from one of the white chokers that it was a delegation from the Methodist Conference (colored,) now in session here going to pay their respects to the President. Wishing to see how colored respects were tendered I entered, with 500 others, and an interview was improvised in the East Room. The President, sustained by a staff of the sleekest looking men I ever saw, slouched into the room, and a tall, solemn son of Christianized America stepped forward and addressed His Excellency. The colored brother was filled with thankfulness. He thanked God for everything, but especially for our Chief Magistrate. The pious delegation evidently thought our excellent President a precious boon—a special providence, as it were—His Excellency has imprinted on his intellectual countenance a perpetual expression of bore. On this occasion it deepened into one of intense bore, and, with his heavy, dead eyes fixed on the Speaker, he seemed to be gazing through and far beyond into a dim distance, where unknown Cabinet officers may be found. He was too full for utterance, at least nothing could be understood, although I have no question but that a handsome response will be gotten up and printed to morrow. As we came out I herd one white choker say to another. "I does thank de Lord for His mercy in sparing' to dis afflicted country dat good and great man." My soul was bound in humble thankfulness, and I said, "Amen."

THE MOST STARTLING RUMOR

is that Ordway, Crane & Co. intend to tie a can of of nitro-glycerine to a rat's tail and chase it in under the ball room at the moment the Board welcomes the Administration. The Hon. Henry Wilson has taken the hint and will not be present. Old Probabilities has promised us a clear day to-morrow, the crowd increases and the excitement is intense.

The Secular Press.

The position of our local secular press on the "Local Option" question is about this: THE POST is openly and earnestly in favor of it. The *Gazette* occupies the same ground, but says less about it. The *Commercial* is for the most part quiet on the subject in its editorial columns, and its few utterances are not very distinct on either side. The *Chronicle* is decidedly opposed to "Local Option;" as is the *Dispatch*. The *Leader* says little in reference to the matter.—*Presbyterian Banner.*

THE GREAT PENNSYLVANIA CASE.

Examination of George O. Evans—The Evidence all Submitted.

(Harrisburg Patriot 5th)

The evidence in the Evans case has all been submitted, and to-day the counsel of plaintiff and defendant will present their arguments. Much interest was manifested as the case progressed yesterday, especially by members of the legal profession, who kept the space set aside for the accommodation of lawyers filled from morning until the adjournment. The witnesses examined were George O. Evans, Judge Johnson, of Cincinnati, Colonel Morton M'Michael and Governor Hartranft. The handsome and unassuming daughter of Mr. Evans was present during the progress of the proceedings and seemed to be very much interested in what was said.

The court met at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Hall, for the defense offered the recept of W. W. Irwin, State Treasurer, dated April 25, 1871, stating that $137,822 59 had been received from the United States Government per Governor John W. Geary on account, to-wit: Cash refunded on account of military expenses. He also offered receipt of R. W. Mackey, of May 19, 1871, for $242,187 57 for cash refunded on account of military expenses; also receipt of R. W. Mackey, State Treasurer, dated June 28, 1871, for $293,763 08, cash refunded on account of military expenses; also receipt of Thomas Nicholson, for R. W. Mackey, State Treasurer, under date of July 24, 1871, for $29,957 43, on account of cash refunded on account of military expenses. He also offered Evans' reply to Auditor General Hartranft's communication notifying him of his delinquency to the State and demanding a settlement.

George O. Evans was then called to testify. He stated that he had been appointed special agent of the State by Governor Geary under the joint resolution of March 22, 1867.

Mr. Hall asked him to detail the conversation between Governor Geary and himself in reference to the compensation, when Mr. McVeagh objected.

Mr. Hall stated that his proposition was to prove that at the time of the appointment as special agent the Governor expressly agreed and promised that his compensation should be ten per cent. of the amount collected, or passed to the credit of the Commonwealth, and that he should retain ten per centum for the work done out of any moneys received by him, and that at the time the letter of attorney was given to him under the act of Congress it was with the same distinct understanding and agreement.

Mr. M'Veagh, on behalf of the commonwealth, objected to the offer on the ground that it was made by the executive of the state, who was given no power to make a specific contract to blind the people of this commonwealth if it were true,

He argued at length that an executor had no power to enter into an agreement to pay a compensation for claims not collected or even passed to the credit of the state. The act of assembly provided only for the payment of claims collected.

Mr. Hall replied to the objection of Mr. M'Veagh by stating that he wished to prove that a contract was entered in to pay for the collection of the claims, under the acts providing for the appointment of a special agent. He argued that that aside from the act of assembly, that the Governor had a right, under the act of Congress, to appoint an agent to collect these claims and pay five or ten per cent. for their collection.

Judge Black followed in support of the offer and argued the power of the executive under the act of Assembly to appoint a special agent and agree to allow him a specific amount for his services.

The Attorney General replied to the argument of Judge Black.

Judge Pearson stated that he had very grave doubts whether the Executive had the power to enter into an agreement to pay a certain amount under the act of Assembly. It seemed to him that the proper manner of settlement would have been to have submitted the amount of compensation to the proper accounting officer. If the amount was not thought sufficient by the party he could take an appeal. He decided not to admit the evidence offered by the defense in reference to the contract or agreement between the Governor and Mr. Evans.

The defense filed exceptions to the ruling of the court.

The defense then proposed to prove that the Governor at the time of the appointment of the defendant as special agent agreed with him that his compensation for collecting the suspended and disallowed claims of the State against the United States should be ten per centum of the amounts collected, and that the defendant in pursuance of such agreement undertook and made the collection of these claims.

And to follow it with proof that before and at the time when the claims bearing date of settlement by the state officers from and after December 3, 1862, mentioned in the letter of J. F. Hartranft of March 30, 1870, were delivered, in pursuance of the request of the governor, to the defendant, and on the 13th of April, 1870, when the governor appointed the defendant his agent, under the act of congress of July 27, 1861, it was agreed between the governor and defendant that the commission for the collection was to be ten per centum of the amount collected, and that in pursuance of such agreement the defendant undertook and made the collection of the claims mentioned.

The offer was decided by the judge as inadmissible, and exceptions were filed and noted at the request of the defense.

Mr. Evans proceeded to state his labors in reference to the collection of the accounts of the first, second and third installments, making total of claims on part of State, $2,118,419 33; of this amount there was suspended and disallowed in the offices of the third Auditor and second Controller, $2,118,306 83, leaving the amount allowed the State $112.50.

The accounts of the State had been in the treasury nearly five years when I entered upon my duties as special agent. These books (now here) had been sent to the governor in 1866, showing a credit to the State of $112 50, showing the reason of their non allowance. I found the books in the custody of the adjutant general of Pennsylvania and was authorized by Governor Geary to take possession of them, proceed to Washington and endeavor to have them allowed

The remarks appended to the vouchers showing the cause of non-allowance of claims were then read from the books, giving the reasons in detail, and the amount of the same, by the witness. It was necessary to show that these vouchers had been properly paid to the parties furnishing the goods. By one of the military acts it was provided before accounts should be paid that affidavits of the parties furnishing the goods, properly attested, should be presented, setting forth that the goods furnished were of certain quality and at the same price as furnished to other parties.

The point to show to the department at Washington was that the vouchers were correct, that the prices paid for the goods were fair, and no more than the market price.

I referred the department particularly to the account in gross, which had been filed March 1, 1862. I found this paper with the accounts. It bears the seal of the state, and was certified to by the auditor general. It was in the department five years and had never been attempted to be collected.

I explained to the accounting department of the United States how the vouchers were prepared by the State for settlement. That they were made on bisnks furnished by the different Bureaus at Harrisburg—Adjutant General, Quartermaster General and Commissary General. That they were sworn to according to the act of Assembly. That the receipt of the goods certified by the military storekeepers and the vouchers being sigued by the heads of the Bureaus, approved by the Governor and countersigned by the Auditor General before they could be paid. The receipts of the parties were not on the vouchers, owing to the fact that the money was paid on warrants.

I stated also that it was not possible to furnish the warrants. The affidavit of the Auditor General to the correctness of these accounts of date of December 3, 1861, filed March 1, 1862, was considered as satisfactory in the way it was presented, and by such presentation of proofs of correctness certain accounts were taken out of suspension and allowed. In the same way there were many accounts amounting to many thousands of dollars contained in these books.

There were many vouchers and sub-vouchers for making clothing, and none of them were receipted.

By representing the truth of these matters I succeeded in having these accounts also allowed.

I was appointed by General Hale, the Quartermaster of the State, to inspect clothing, equipage, &c., and had considerable experience.

The witness stated that his explanations in reference to many of the accounts were oral, and were made to the clerks in the third auditor's and second controller's offices, who had cognizance of the matters. There were other vouchers requiring receipts showing that the property furnished was accounted for.

By taking up the items one by one their equity and justice were determined and allowed.

The court adjourned until two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The examination of George O. Evans was resumed, but no new facts were elicited.

Judge Johnson, of Cincinnati, followed. The witness testified that he had been engaged in the collection of claims at Washington for different parties and had always retained the per cent. and that it was the custom among claim agents to do so. He said he would not have collected the claims Evans did for less than ten per cent.

Colonel M'Michael, Jr., of Philadelphia, was examined at length. Witness related his experience as agent for the collection of Pennsylvania claims at Washington and showed the condition of affairs when he resigned.

Governor Hartranft was the last witness. His testimony was brief, and did not present any new features in the case.

The evidence here closed, and the court was adjourned until nine o'clock this morning, when the arguments of counsel will be commenced.

After the proceedings of the day had been concluded, Mr. Evans congratulated the Governor on the admirable manner in which he had got through with those "vouchers" while on the stand.

The argument on the preliminary points in the Tweed civil case has been concluded The decision was reserved.

Mayor Havemyer will review the procession in New York on St. Patrick's Day.

The steamer Moro Castle and Columbia of the Pacific Mail Line will be sold in New York on Tuesday next to satisfy the claims of their libellants.

IT is proposed to put in operation at the Vienna Exhibition a model shoe factory, doing all the steps of the work by machinery, and turning out a finished shoe in seven minutes.

HARRISBURG HAPPENINGS.

Yesterday's Legislative Proceeding—The Local Option Bill in the Senate—A Flutter Created Among the Lobby by a Veto Message from Governor Hartranft.

Special to The Post.]

HARRISBURG, March 4 1873.

In the Senate Mr. LATTA had reconsidered and refered to the Railroad Committee the supplement to the General Railroad law preventing crossing at grade.

New Bills.

The follywing bills were read:

By Mr. RUTAN—To authorize the Constitutional Convention to fix the salaries of members and officers.

Also to register marriages and births in the several counties of the Commonwealth.

By Mr. HUMPHREYS—Relating to the Little Saw Mill Run Railroad.

By Mr. GRAHAM—Relating to pay of courts officers in Allewheny county.

By Mr. ANDERSON—Supplement to the College of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Mr. GRAHAM presented the report of Hon. T. G. Bingham in relation to statistics.

The Local Option Bill,

as amended, came from the House.

Mr. STRANG moved to postpone until to-morrow, and that the bill and amendments be printed. Agreed to.

Veto Message—Special Legislation.

The Governor sent in a message vetoing the Mifflinburg Bank.

The following Senate bills on the private calendar were

Passed:

Relating to the East Liberty and Penn township road.

To enable the managers of Allegheny Work House to erect a female department.

Supplement to Mechanic's Lien law in Allegheny county.

Incorporating the Pittsburgh Slaughtering and Rendering Company.

Incorporating the St. Clair Bank.

The bill to provide for boiler examiners and inspectors in Allegheny county, was opposed by Mr. ANDERSON and laid over on third reading.

The House

has been all day considering the private calendar.

Mr. ORVIS (Centre) objected to every bill, which exempted property from taxation.

The first reading of the calendar was not completed at nine o'clock.

Gov. Hartranft sent in a veto on the Keystone Iron Company, which covers the grounds fully on the powers of the courts, and has created a flutter among many members who had similar bills.

The Governor's veto of the Mifflin Bank has also disturbed things.

The Evans Fraud.

The case of George O. Evans, the alleged defaulting claim agent of the State of Pennsylvania, came up for a trial to-day. Nothing new was developed. The entire day was spent in squabbling among the attorneys.

In the Senate the following bills were introduced:

New Bills.

By Mr. ANDERSON—To authorize the coal exchange to clear the pools of the Monongahela River from ice and other obstructions, and charge expenses to those persons whose property shall have been saved.

By Mr. GRAHAM—To allow the School Directors of the Second Ward, Allegheny, to borrow money.

Also to allow the School Directors of the Sixth Ward, Allegheny, the same privilege.

Also to annex McClure township to Allegheny city, with accompanying petitions and remonstrances. He said he would take no action until he knew the wishes of the people.

By Mr. MACLAY- To change the time for holding elections at Parker's Landing.

By Mr. WHITE—To incorporate the Westmoreland Mining, Manufacturing and Improvement Company.

The Local Option Bill

was then considered.

Mr. PETRIKEN offered an amendment allowing Philadelphia unt.l October to hold its election.

Mr. HUMPHREYS advocated Local Option in districts where prohibitory laws now exist. Lost

On concurring in the Philadelphia amendment the yeas were 19 and the nays 11.

The other portion of the bill was agreed to unanimously.

The House

spent the morning hour in discussing the propriety of appointing a committee to investigate the sale of diplomas by the Medical Colleges.

The new county of Minnequa is on the calendar for to-morrow; also the Screen bill.

Adjourned till Thursday.

LOCAL OPTION.

HARRISBURG, March 3, 1873.

Face to Face With the Issue.

The regular orders having been exhausted at half past ten, Mr. MAHON got the floor and called for the Local Option bill.

Twenty voices cried "adjourn," "move we adjourn."

But the motion to adjourn was not agreed to—nays, 65; yeas, 25.

Several bills were over on the third reading ahead of the Local Option bill, but a few moments sufficed to put them out of the way.

At eleven o'clock the galleries being crowded with ladies and every available space of the floor filled, the House was brought face to face with

The Little Joker.

Mr. McCORMICK tackled it with an amendment, but it was voted down.

Then Mr. WAINWRIGHT tried to postpone the application of the bill to Allegheny county for one year to give men time to dispose of their stock. It was, he said, taking the liquor men at a great disadvantage as they had invested largely, and to be shut off on three weeks' notice was an injustice.

Mr. McCORMICK rallied to the support of Mr. Wainwright, and warmed up on the injustice of this matter.

Mr. RAMSEY objected, and the amendment was lost.

Mr. HANCOCK moved to include Philadelphia, which was done.

Mr. McCORMICK offered an amendment to prevent hotel keepers from allowing liquor in the rooms of their guests. Not agreed to.

The Final Passage

of the bill was then demanded, and a vote of 65 in favor to 25 against recorded the great temperance triumph.

At 11:30 the House adjourned.

Continued From First Page.

form was greeted with enthusiastic cheers, and with bursts of music from the bands. All the various civic and military organizations which were drawn up in line of battle filled the space in front, and extending the entire length of the Capitol. The noise of the greeting was hushed as the President elect and the Chief Justice of the United States rose simultaneously, and the latter commenced to recite the formula and

The Presidential Oath of Office.

which General Grant took with head uncovered, and resumed his seat. For a few moments the boom of cannon, the ringing of bells and the shouts of the vast multitude, burst forth with deafening sounds. Partial quiet having been restored, the President arose and proceeded to read his inaugural address. His voice was not audible except to persons on or near the platform, and consequently there were no manifestations of applause or otherwise during its delivery, which occupied less than ten minutes, and was completed before the large part of the assemblage not directly in range of view knew that it had been commenced.

The Inaugural Address.

FELLOW CITIZENS—Under Providence I have been called a second time to act as Executive over this great nation. It has been my endeavor, in the past, to maintain all the laws, and, so far as lay in my power, to act for the best interests of the whole people. My best efforts will be given in the same direction in the future, aided, I trust, by

My Four Years' Experience in the Office

When my first term of the Chief Executive began, the country had not recovered from the effects of a great internal revolution, and three of the former States of the Union had not been restored to their Federal relations. It seemed to me wise that no new questions should be raised so long as that condition of affairs existed. Therefore the past four years, so far as I could control events, have been consumed in the effort to restore harmony, public credit, commerce, and all the arts of peace and progress. It is my firm conviction that the civilized world is tending towards Republicanism, or government by the people, through their chosen representatives, and that our great Republic is destined to be the guiding star to all others. Under our Republic we support an army less than that of any European power of any standing, and a navy less than that of either of at least five of them. There could be no extension of territory on this continent which would call for an increase of this force, but rather might such extension enable us to diminish it.

The Theory of Government

changes with the general progress. Now that the telegraph is made available for communicating thought, together with the rapid transit by steam, all parts of a continent are made contiguous for all the purposes of the government, and communication between the extreme limits of the country are made easier than it was through the old thirteen States at the begining of our national existence.

The effects of the late civil strife have been to free the slave and make him a citizen. He is not possessed of the civil rights which citizenship should carry with it. This is wrong, and should be corrected. To this correction I stand committed so far as executive influence can avail.

Social Equality

is not a subject to be legislated upon, nor shall I ask that anything be done to advance the social status of the colored men, except to give him a fair chance to develop what there is good in him. Give him access to schools, and when he travels let him feel assured that his conduct will regulate the treatment and fare he will receive.

The States lately at war with the general government, are now happily rehabilitated and no executive control is exercised in any of them that would not be exercised in any other State under like circumstances. In the first of the past administration the proposition came up for the admission of Santo Domingo as a Territory of the Union.

Santo Domingo.

It was not a question of my seeking, but was a proposition from the people of Santo Domingo, and which I entertained. I believe now as I did then, that it was for the best interests of the country, for the people of Santo Domingo, and all concerned, and that the proposition should be received favorably. It was, however, rejected constitutionally, and, therefore, the subject was never brought up again by me. In future, while I hold my present office, the subject of acquisition of territory must have the support of the people before I will recommend any proposition looking to such acquisition I say here, however, that I do not share in the apprehension held by many as to the danger of Governments becoming weakened and destroyed by reason of their extension of territory. Commerce, education and rapid transit of thought and matter by telegraph and steam have changed all this. Rather do I believe that our great Maker is preparing the world, in his own good time, to become one nation, speaking one language, and when armies and navies will be no longer required. My efforts in the future will be directed to the restoration of good feeling between the different sections of our common country; to the restoration of our currency to a fixed value, and, compared with the world's standard of values—gold, and if possible to a par with it. To the construction of cheap routes of transit througout the land to the end that the products of all sections may find a market and leave a living remuneration to the producer; to the maintenance of friendly relations with all our neighbors and with the distant nations; to the re-establishment of our commerce, and a share in the carrying trade upon the ocean, to the encouragement of such manufacturing industries as can be economically pursued in this country, to the end that the exports of home products and industries may pay for our imports—the only sure method of returning to and permanently maintaining a specie basis—to the elevation of labor; and by a humane course to bring the aborgines of the country under the benign influences of education and civilization. It is either this or a war of extermination.

Wars of Extermination

engaged in by people pursuing commerce and all industrial pursuits are expensive, even against the weakest people; and are demoralizing and wicked. Our superiority of strength and advantages of civilization should make us lenient toward the Indians. The wrong already inflicted upon him should be taken into account and the balance placed to his credit. The moral view of the question should be considered and the question asked, cannot the Indian be made a useful and productive member of society by proper teaching and treatment? If the effort is made in good faith we will stand better before the civilized nations of the earth and in our own consciences for having made it. All these things are not to be accomplished by one individual, but they will receive my support, and such recommendations to Congress as will, in my judgment, best serve to carry them into effect.

I beg your support and encouragement.

It has been and is my earnest desire to correct abuses that have grown up in

The Civil Service of the Country.

To secure this reformation rules regulating methods of appointment and promotion were established, and have been tried. My efforts for such reformation shall be continued to the best of my judgment. The spirit of the rules adopted will be maintained.

I acknowledge before this assemblage, representing as it does, every section of our country, the obligation I am under to my countrymen for the great honor they have conferred on me by returning me to the highest office within their gift, and the further obligation resting on me to render them the best service within my power. This I promise, looking forward with the greatest anxiety to the day when I shall be released from responsibilities that are almost overwhelming, and from which I have scarcely had a respite since the eventful firing upon Fort Sumter, in April, 1861, to the present day. My services were then tendered and accepted under the first call for troops growing out of that event. I did not ask for place or position, and was entirely without influence, or the acquaintance of persons of influence, but was resolved to perform my part in a struggle, threatening the existence of the nation, as a conscientious duty, without asking for promotion or command, and without a revengeful feeling toward any section or individual. Notwithstanding this, throughout the war, and from my candidacy for my present office in 1868, to the close of the Presidential campaign, I have been the subject of abuse and slander, scarcely ever equaled in political history, and which to-day I feel that I can afford to disregard in view of your verdict, which I gratefully accept as my vindication.

At the conclusion of the address, the President was warmly congratulated by his friends, and soon after left in his carriage for the White House, escorted by the procession, which had re-formed and taken up the line of march. Most of the outside crowd followed in the same direction and the rest dispersed to their homes, while the Senate returned to its chamber, and the inauguration ceremonies at the Capitol were concluded.

Return to the White House—The Military Review.

Immediately in front of the White House on Pennsylvania avenue, a large crowded platform had been erected, from which the President was to review the Military. The stand was decorated with flags and streamers, and inside it was handsomely upholstered and contained seats for the Presidential party. The review stand was guarded from the throng of spectators by a few files of soldiers and mounted policemen.

Shortly after the return from the Capitol, the President, marshalled by Secretary Robeson, and accompanied by nearly all the Cabinet officers and their ladies, arrived and took seats on the platform. Mrs. Grant and other ladies connected with the President's family, also took seats with the rest of the party on the stand. Just before the arrival of the head of the column in the vicinity of the stand, Generals Sherman, Sheridan and Howard, dressed in full uniform and accompanied by ladies, walked up through the crowd and took positions on the stand.

The review was by far the most imposing portion of the military display, and more than an hour was consumed in passing the President. The different

Bands of Music

performed spirited airs as they marched at the head of the respective companies to which they were attached, along the broad avenue. The excellent drill and precise discipline of the military was the theme of great praise. The different organizations presented a military panorama that will never be forgotten by the thousands before whom it moved.

The West Point Cadets.

In the afternoon the West Point Cadets were reviewed by Gen. Sherman in front of his residence. The cadets had a dress parade, at the conclusion of which, they stacked arms, and, by invitation of Gen. Sherman, went into his mansion, and were entertained with speeches, and introduced to a large number of ladies and gentlemen, who had been invited to be present.

Pennsylvania Avenue To-night

presents a scene of animation and brilliancy not known here for several years. Under the brilliancy of drummond lights placed at frequent intervals along the avenue, the surrounding buildings, and particularly the Capitol and Treasury buildings were shown most attractively in the flood of light. The large glass buildings, of the botanical gardens were most magnificently illuminated, the reflection from which enlightened the surroundings most pleasantly.

The Illumination

was not very general owing to the severe weather and high winds, but a number of large and conspicious buildings on the most prominent streets were lighted up with hundreds of gas jets of all colors, and great brilliancy. The fireworks were magnificent, particularly at the Treasury Department where an immense throng collected to witness the display.

The Inauguration Ball

to-night was largely attended. About eleven o'clock the Presidential party entered, followed by the Diplomatic corps, and the highest dignitaries of the nation. The music and supper were magnificent, and in all respects the ball is regarded as a grand success.

THE DEBT STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement for the month of February:

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.

Six per cent. bonds	$1,320,245,700	
Five per cent. bonds	414,567,300	
Principal		$1,733,813,000 00
Interest		29,158,023 79
DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.		
Certificates at 4 per cent.	678,000 00	
Navy Pension Fund at 3 per cent.	14,000,000 00	
Certificates at 3 per cent.	1,310,000 00	
Principal		15,988,000 00
Interest		110,618 29
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, principal		3,073,240 26
Interest		331,508 29
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.		
Demand and legal tender notes	356,081,392 50	
Certificates of deposit	27,770,000 00	
Fractional Currency	45,292,106 47	
Coin certificates	24,024,980 00	
Principal		453,171,388 97
Unclaimed interest		16,603 84
Total debt, principal		2,226,055,629 23
Interest		29,616,755 41
Total		$2,255,682,284 64
CASH IN TREASURY.		
Coin		65,930,781 57
Currency		4,600,902 54
Held for redemption of certificates of deposit		27,770,000 00
Total		98,301,984 64
Debt less cash in the Treasury, March 1, 1873		2,157,380,700 53
Debt less cash in the Treasury, Feb. 1, 1873		2,162,658,581 30
Decrease of the debt during the past month		5,277,880 77
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1872		68,432,797 45
Decrease of debt from March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1873		368,082,559 48
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Company, interest payable in lawful money—principal outstanding		64,623,672 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid		646,235 12
Interest paid by United States		18,509,280 90
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc		4,185,353 52
Balance interest paid by U. S		14,323,927 88

Closing Scenes.

EXIT FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Inaugural Address of Vice President Elect Wilson.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1873.

Public Building at Pittsburgh.

The Senate reconvened at 9:30, but there was no quorum. A brief recess was taken, after which the bill providing for the purchase of a site for a public building at Pittsburgh, passed.

Were Ready to Adjourn.

The VICE PRESIDENT appointed Messrs. Conkling and Trumbull as such Committee.

At 11:50, Mr. CONKLING reported that the President had been waited on. He had no further communication to make to Congress.

At a few minutes before twelve the President elect, escorted by Senator Cragin, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, and followed by members of the Cabinet, entered the chamber. Vice President Colfax then addressed the Senate a few parting words,

Vice President Wilson's Inaugural Address.

SENATORS:—In assuming the position assigned me by the voice of the nation, I am not, I trust, unmindful of the obligations it imposes. A service here somewhat prolonged, covering a period crowded with great events, and an association here with nearly two hundred and thirty Senators, many of them statesmen of large and varied experience, have impressed upon me exalted ideas of the responsibilities resting upon the occupant of this chair, under the rules of the Senate, Parliamentary law and the Constitution. In passing then, from the seat which I have held for more than eighteen years, to this chair, I trust I comprehend something of its just requirements, something too of the tone and temper of the Senate. In presiding over your deliberations, I shall ever strive to be free from personal prejudices and partisan bias. A sense of public duty and the obligations of personal friendship alike require that I shall be as considerate, as just and as impartial, as the lot of humanity permits. To the justice, generosity and friendly regard of Senators I trustfully appeal for that counsel and encouragement, that forbearance and indulgence, which I am sure I shall often require as your presiding officer.

The Oath of Office Administered

The retiring Vice President administered the oath of office to the Vice President elect, and then said the time for the expiration of the Forty-second Congress having arrived, I declare the Senate of the United States adjourned *sine die*.

EXTRAORDINARY SESSION.

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON then called the Senate of the 43d Congress to order, and announced his readiness to administer the oath of office to the Senators elected to the 43d Congress, and accordingly the following Senators were

Sworn In:

Messrs. Allison, Bogy, Cameron, Conkling, Connover, Denis, Dorsey, Howe, Ingalls, McCreery, (Ky.,) Mitchell, Morrill, Morton, Oglesby, Patterson, Sargent, Sherman and Merrimon.

Owing to some inadvertance Mr. Conkling's credentials had not yet been received, but Mr. HAMLIN remarked that the Senator's election was a matter of public notoriety, and moved that the oath of office be administered to him, which was unanimously agreed to.

Senators Gordon, Jones and Wadleigh did not appear.

After the oath of office had been administered to the new Senators, the President's proclamation convening the Senate in extra session at 12 o'clock to-day was read.

The Senate then adjourned until Thursday at noon.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at half-past nine o'clock this morning.

Garfield Rises to Explain.

Mr. GARFIESD, rising to a personal explanation, said that during the late investigation by the committee of which the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. Poland) was chairman, I pursued what seemed to be the plain path of duty to keep silence, except when I was called upon to testify before the committee. When other testimony was given, which appeared to be in conflict with mine, I waited expecting to be called again if anything was needed from me in reference to these discrepancies. I was not recalled, and when the committee submitted their report to the House, a considerable portion of the testimony relating to me had not been printed. In the discussion that followed here, I was prepared to submit some additional facts and considerations, in case my own conduct came up for consideration in the House; but the whole subject was concluded without any direct reference to myself, and since then the whole time of the House has been occupied in public business. I now desire to make a single remark on this subject in the hearing of the House. Though the Committee acquit me of all charges of corruption in the action or intent, yet there is in the report a summing up of facts in relation to me, which I respectfully protest is not warranted by the testimony. I say this with the utmost respect for the Committee, and without intending any reflection upon them. I cannot now enter upon the discussion, but propose before long to make a statement to the public, setting forth more fully the grounds of my dissent from the summing up, to which I have referred. I will only say now that the testimony which I gave before the Committee is a statement of the facts in the case as I have understood them from the beginning, and that nothing in my conduct or conversation has at any time been in conflict with my testimony. For the present I desire only to place on record this declaration.

A Personality.

As the hands on the dial of the clock were making rapid approaches toward noon, the Speaker rose and delivered his valedictory. He said:

Speaker Blaine's Valedictory.

GENTLEMEN: For the Forty-Second time since the Federal Government was organized, its great representative body stands on the eve of dissolution. The final word, which separates us is suspended for a moment that I may return my sincere thanks for the kind expressions respecting my official conduct, which, without division of party, you have caused to be entered on your journal. At the close of four years of service in this responsible and often trying position, it is a source of honorable pride that I have so administered my trust as to secure the confidence and approbation of both sides of the House. It would not be strange if in the necessarily rapid discharge of daily business, I should have erred in some of the decisions made on points unexpectly arising, and often without precedent to guide me. It has been my good fortune, however, to be always sustained by the House, and in no single instance to have had a ruling reversed. I advert to this gratifying fact, to quote the language of the most eloquent of my predecessors, "in no vain spirit of emulation, but as furnishing a powerful motive for undissembled gratitude."

And now, gentlemen, with a "God bless you all," I discharge my only remaining duty in declaring that the House of Representatives of the 42d Congress is adjourned without a day.

The remarks of the Speaker were generally and heartily applauded on the floor and in the galleries, and then the members formed in procession, with the Speaker at their head, and went to the Senate to participate in the Inauguration ceremonies.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1873.

Mr. STEWART called up the House substitute to the Senate bill relating to the sale of vacant coal lands. Passed.

Communications were presented from members of the Legislature of South Carolina against the admisson of Mr. Patterson to the Senate.

Also a dispatch addressed by the Governor of Louisiana, announcing the election of McMillan as Senator.

Mr. HITCHCOCK presented the credentials of Mr. Ingalls, Senator elect, and Mr. CRAGIN those of Mr. Wadleigh.

On motion of Mr. FERRY (Mich.) a resolution was passed to establish a Board of Local Inspectors of steam vessels for Michigan.

Mr. SHERMAN, of the Committee on Finance, reported the House bill to amend the tariff act of June 6, 1872, with an amendment striking out thirty-five per cent on macaroni and vermicelli.

Mr. HARLAN offered an amendment, providing for drawback on the export of locomotives, engines and railroad cars, manufactured partially of wood grown in the United States under the act of 1861, in case where the imported material exceeds one half the value of the material used, was adopted. Section 6, relating to whisky lost at sea

The Deficiency Bill

was then taken up and the amendment reported by the Committee was agreed to and passed. Among the amendments are the following: $251,000 to reimburse the Creek Orphan Fund; $297,000 arrears in interest due the Chickasaws; $513,000 for the Montana war claim.

A motion to strike out the appropriation for public buildings at Evansville Indiana, was not agreed to.

Assistant Treasurers.

Mr SHERMAN offered an amendment appointing Assistant Treasurers of the United States at Cincinnati and Chicago. Agreed to.

Judge Delahay, of Kansas, Formally Impeached.

Messrs Butler, Peters and Potter, a committee from the House of Representatives, appeared at the bar of the Senate, and Mr. Butler said: Mr. President: In obedience to the order of the House of Representatives this committee of the House appear at the bar of the Senate of the United States, and do impeach Mark W. Delahay, District Judge of the United States Court for the District of Kansas, in the name of the House of Representatives and of the people of the United States, for high crimes and misdemeanors in office; and we do further acquaint the Senate, by order of the House, that the House in due time will furnish particular articles against said Delahay, and make good the same; and this committee is further charged by the House to demand of the Senate that they will take order for the appearance of Mark W. Delahay as such judge to answer the same.

Mr. ANTHONY—The presiding officer of the Senate will take order in the premises, of which due notice shall be given to the House of Representatives.

The conference report on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was concurred in.

Mr. WEST offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Senate to pay Messrs. Ray and McMillan, of Louisiana, full compensation and mileage from the time they claim to have been elected until March 4th, 1873. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

The Conference Report on the Postoffice Appropriation bill was agreed to.

Pomeroy.

Messrs. Frelinghuysen, Vickers and Thurman, from the Select Committee to investigate the charges against Mr. Pomeroy, submitted reports.

A recess was taken at five o'clock P. M., until seven.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A Comparison Between Lincoln and Grant.

Mr. Garfield having explained the points of the report, Mr. FARNSWORTH opposed the salary proposition, particularly in view of the rejection of the amendment increasing the pay of female clerks in the departments from $900 to $7,200. The country had had President Lincoln for four years at $25,000 per annum, when gold was sometimes 250 per cent., and yet Mr. Lincoln saved $50,000 during his term. Every President saved money in office because there were attached to the office emoluments in the way of residence, servants, &c. The money value of which was at least $50,000 a year. He hated to see the Republican party completely wreck itself, and cover its history with dishonor by a thing which shamed the Credit Mobilier and everything else that was corrupt, had taken place in this Congress or any other Congress, of which he had been a member. He appealed to the manhood and to the sense of justice of the members of the House to vote down the report.

Mr. NIBLACK also opposed the report. He thought it unseemly to raise the salaries as proposed. Congress was already laboring under a temporary depression in the public mind, and the events of the last few months had not been favorable to Congress in the public estimation.

The Business of the Country

was very much depressed. In view of all the circumstances, he was opposed to the report, and he would oppose it to the extent of defeating the bill, and necessitating an extra session.

Mr. RANDALL sustained the report. He asked whether it was not more manly to vote openly for this increase, than to raise his voice in a demagogical strain, and then go to the Treasury and take the increased pay.

Mr. FARNSWORTH asked whether it was manly to refuse to increase the pay of female clerks, and then to vote for this increase to members?

Mr. RANDALL assented to the idea that the pay of female clerks should be increased, and he and his associates had contended one long hour for it in Committee, but the Senate conferees had decided that they would not go into any increase of Departmental salaries, unless it should increase all the employees. They had also found the Committee of the Senate adhering with tenacity to the Morrill amendment, but he and his associates had given them to understand that they never would sign any conference report with the Morrill amendment in it.

Mr. HAWLEY opposed the report. He protested particularly against that portion of it, which extended to the present Congress. He would vote against the bill with this provision in it, if it necessitated an extra session or

Half a Dozen Extra Sessions.

Mr. BURCHARD opposed the report. He thought it was no time to raise salaries. The Republican party had put itself before the country as the party of economy. He believed that if the report was voted down, the bill could still be past.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) sustained the report. The economy which he had promised on the stump, and which he meant to carry out, was that there should be no lands or money voted in subsidies. The whole effect of keeping down salaries was to throw legislation into the hands of rich men, and into the hands of capitalists as against poor men.

Mr. STEVENSON said that there were so many good things contained in the bill that he disliked to take on himself the responsibility of assisting in its defeat, and yet he could not consent to vote in any form for the compensation of members of the present Congress.

Mr. BANKS sustained the report. He said every man who served the people was entitled not to a mean or degraded support, but to a respectable support, and he did not hesitate to say that a member could not support himself and family in Washington on $5,000 a year. The man who would vote against this report would vote against all salary to members. There were men in the House who would be glad to have all the legislative power of the country thrown into the hands of bankers, merchants, speculators, monopolists, robbers and thieves.

The report was concurred in—Yeas, 103; nays, 94, as follows:

YEAS.

Adams,	Harmer,	Prindle,
Averill,	Harper,	Ramey,
Banks,	Harris, Miss	Randall,
Bigby,	Hays, Ala	Rice, Ky
Bingham,	Hazleton, N. J	Robinson,
Blair, Mo.,	Herndon,	Rogers, N Y
Boreman,	Houghton,	Rogers, N C
Boyd,	Kendall,	Sargent,
Buckley,	King,	Shanks,
Burdett,	Lamison,	Scheldon,
Butler, Mass	Lamport,	Sherwood,
Butler, Tenn	Lansing,	Sloss,
Caldwell,	Leach,	Knapp,
Carroll,	Lowe,	Snyder,
Cobb,	Maynard,	Stern,
Coghlan,	McHenry,	Stoughton,
Conner,	McJunkin,	Stowell,
Critcher,	McKee,	St John,
Cressland,	McKinney,	Sutherland,
Darrall,	McNeely,	Sypher,
Dickey,	B. F. Meyers,	Taffe,
Dubose,	Mercy,	Thomas,
Duell,	Morphis,	Townsend, N Y
Duke,	L. Myers,	Turner,
Eldridge,	Negley,	Tuthill,
Elliott,	N'black, Fla	Twitchell,
Foster, Pa	Packard, Ind	Voorhees,
Garfield,	Packer, Mo	Waddell,
Garrett,	Peck,	Wallace,
Getz,	Pierce,	Whiteley,
Gladings,	Perry,	Williams, Ind
Golladay,	Poland,	Wilson, Ind
Griffith,	Platt,	Winchester,
Hancock,	Price,	Young—103
Hanks.		

NAYS.

Ambler,	Goodrich,	Packer,
Archer,	Hale,	Palmer,
Arthur,	Hamilton,	Parker, N. H.
Barber,	Haney,	Pendleton,
Barnum,	Harris, Va.,	Poland
Beatty,	Havens,	E. H. Roberts,
Bell,	Hawley, Ills.,	Rusk,
Bird,	Hawley, Conn.,	Scofield,
Blair (Mich.),	Hay, Ills.,	Sessions,
Bright,	Hazelton, Wis.,	Shellbarger,
Buffington,	Hibbard,	Shoemaker,
Bunnell,	Hill,	Slater,
Burchard,	Hoar,	Slocum,
Campbell,	Holman,	Smith, N Y.,
Clarke,	Kellogg, Conn.,	Smith, Ohio,
Coburn,	Kerr,	Smith, Vt.,
Conger,	Ketcham,	Speer,
Colton,	Killinger,	Sprague,
Cox,	Lewis,	Starkweather,
Dawes,	Lynch,	Stevens,
Crocker,	Marshall,	Stevenson,
Davis,	McClelland,	Terry,
Dawes,	McCormick,	Townsend, Pa.,
Donnan,	McCrary,	Upson,
Dox,	McGrew,	Waldeu,
Eaton,	McIntyre,	Waldron,
Ely,	Merriam,	Warren,
Farnsworth,	Merrick,	Wells,
Finkelnburg,	Monroe,	Wheeler,
Foster (Ohio),	Niblack, Ind.,	Willard,
Foster (Mich.)	Orr,	Wilson, Ohio—94
Frey,		

Mr. Dawes from the committee of Ways and Means, reported the testimony taken in the matter of the Pacific Mail Subsidy, to be deposited with the clerk of the House to be laid by him before the next Congress and stated that nothing in the testimony implicated any member or employee of the House.

The House at 5:15 P. M. took a recess.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4, 1873.

Convention met at 10 o'clock, President Meredith in the chair.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

A large number of memorials and petitions were received and referred to the appropriate Committees.

ORIGINAL RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Howard (Allegheny) offered a resolution that on and after to-morrow the Convention shall meet at 10 A. M., adjourn at 1 P. M., and meet again at 3 and adjourn at 5 P. M., meeting on Monday at 11, and Saturday there shall be but one session.

The ayes and noes were then called, resulting: Ayes, 42; noes, 45.

General White moved that the report from the Committee on Legislature, which has been under discussion for several days, be referred back to that Committee, which was agreed to, and the Committee of the Whole was discharged from its further consideration.

MR. TEMPLE MAKES A CORRECTION.

Mr. Temple (Phila.) rose to a question of privilege and said: On Friday last, when the Committee of the Whole had under consideration the subject of Senatorial apportionment, I took occasion to submit a few remarks. I see that some of the papers of this city have reported me as being opposed to allowing the city of Philadelphia the same representation in the Senate, according to population, as was to be given to other portions of the State. I am reported as having said that if Philadelphia and other large cities were allowed an equal representation in the Senate with the other counties of the State, the large cities would soon control all the legislation of the State. Mr. President, I used no such language; I merely said that such had been the argument of some gentlemen upon this floor. I then stated that I was in favor of dividing the State into Senatorial districts without regard to large cities, and give to each district the number of Senators to which it was entitled according to population. This suggestion was made by me in order to harmonize the action of the entire delegation of the Convention. I was then, and am now, in favor of giving to Philadelphia an equal voice in the legislation of the Commonwealth, and for that right I will always contend.

COUNTIES OF 100,000 POPULATION.

Mr. Dunning (Luzerne) offered the following resolutions:

That in all counties having a population exceeding 100,000 the Legislature shall have the power to make subdivisions thereof, establishing in each of the subdivisions all the necessary courts pertaining to counties with exclusive or concurrent jurisdictions, and officers for recording deeds, granting letters of administration and proving wills; provided, that such subdivisions shall not contain less than 40,000 inhabitants.

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Committee then went into Committee of the Whole on the report from the Committee on the Executive Department, Judge Woodward in the chair.

Sec. 1, That the Executive Department, of this Commonwealth shall consist of a Governor, a Lieutenant Governor, a Secretary of State, Attorney General, Auditor General, a Secretary of Internal Affairs, and a Superintendent of Public Instruction, was adopted without debate.

THE GOVERNOR.

Sec. 2. The supreme executive power shall be vested in a Governor, who shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed. He shall be chosen on the day of the general election, by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth, at the places where they shall respectively vote for Representatives. The returns of every election for Governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government, directed to the President of the Senate, who shall open and publish them in the presence of the members of both Houses of the Legislature. The person having the highest number of votes shall be Governor, but if two or more be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen Governor by the joint vote of the members of both Houses. Contested elections shall be determined by a Committee to be selected from both Houses of the Legislature, and formed and regulated in such manner as shall be directed by law.

Gen. White moved to amend the last clause to read, "Contested elections shall be tried and determined by both Houses of the Legislature in such manner as shall be directed by law," which was agreed to, and the section was adopted.

TERM OF OFFICE.

SEC. 3. The Governor shall hold his office during four years, from the third Tuesday of January next ensuing his election, and shall not be cabable of holding the office for the term next succeeding the term for which he was elected.

Mr. Buckalew (Columbia) opposed the clause that the Governor should be ineligible to reelection for the term next succeeding his expiring term. He believed that when we had a good Executive it was to the interest of the Commonwealth to re-elect him. The great power wielded through patronage by the President of the United States might require the adoption of the one-term principle at some time, but it did not apply to the Governor of this State, whose power was stripped from him in 1838, and his patronage now amounts to but little.

Gen. White advocated the section as reported by the Committee.

The section was adopted without amendment.

Sec. 4, relative to the election of a Lieut. Governor, who shall be President of the Senate, was adopted.

Sec. 5. That no person shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor, except a citizen of the United States, of thirty years of age, and seven years a resident of the State, was adopted.

Sec. 6. That no member of Congress, or person holding any office under the United States, or of this State, shall exercise the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor, was agreed to.

Sec. 7. That the Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall receive compensation for their services, which shall neither be increased or diminished during their term of office, was adopted.

Sec. 8 That the Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the Commonwealth, was adopted.

POWERS OF THE GOVERNOR.

Sec. 9. He shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General, during pleasure, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is, or may be, authorized by law to appoint. He shall have power to fill all vacancies in offices to which he may appoint, that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session. He shall have power to fill any vacancy, that may happen during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs, Superintendent of Public Instruction in a judicial officer in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to so fill. If the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Government shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy. But in any such case of vacancy in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office at the next annual election of Representatives, unless the vacancy shall happen within three calendar months immediately preceding such annual election, in which case the election for said office shall be held at the second succeeding annual election of Representatives. In acting on executive nominations the Senate shall sit with open doors, and in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal, which was adopted.

COMMUTATIONS AND PARDONS.

Sec. 10. He shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, to grant reprieves, commutations of sentence and pardons, except in case of impeachment, but only upon the recommendation in writing of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Secretary of Internal Affairs, or any three of them, and such recommendation, with the reasons therefor, at length, shall be recorded and filed in the Department.

Mr. Newlin offered to amend by simply inserting Auditor General and State Treasurer.

The question was debated by Messrs. Armstrong, Curtin, Newlin, Lilly, Riddle and others.

Mr. H. W. Palmer (Luzerne) proposed to amend that there shall be an open hearing before the full board of all applications for pardons.

Mr. Newlin's amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. Armstrong moved to amend by inserting after the words "any three of them," "after a full hearing of the parties upon due public notice in open session," which was carried.

Mr. Darlington offered an amendment and advocated its adoption at great length, but with no effect, as it was promptly voted down.

Mr. Bowen (Phila) was speaking when our report closed.

Allan G. Jones, book keper in the Southern Bank, of Savannah, George, is a defalter to the amount of $30,000.

ON REPRESENTATION.

Speech of Hon. Wm. H. Smith of Allegheny on the Rights of the People.

In the Constitutional Convention on Thursday. Mr. Wm. H. Smith, having the floor, addressed the Convention as follows:

Mr. Chairman: I believe that the true way to settle this question is upon the broad principle that every citizen of Pennsylvania, or every fifty thousand citizens, have respectively an equal right to representation in the Legislature of the State, no matter whether he or they may happen to reside. The attempt to limit the Senators from this city through all time, or through a single generation to four or to six, or to any number less than the census tables and the Apportionment acts may from time to time indicate or prescribe, is a weak and temporary expedient that must fail, because it is invidious and unjust. We have had abundant reason to complain of the almost endless catalogue of "special laws" which have been made at Harrisburg at the instance of Philadelphia, and which were intended to operate within her borders exclusively. But now you propose to offset this bad habit of the wise people of this town, who think they know exactly what they want, and every winter go to Harrisburg and help themselves, by cutting them off from the full share of legislators to which their numbers (if not their virtues) entitle them.

Some gentlemen have not hesitated to say that because in uncertain portions Philadelphia is very, very vile and sinful and corrupt, that therefore the fewer Senators she shall elect the better, for it is confidently presumed that bad men will elect bad Senators, and Philadelphia is to be punished for her manifold, repeated, atrocious and undeniable frauds upon the ballot, by refusing her a full and fair representation, or rather number of representatives. I confess I thought that Philadelphia's character for fair elections was materially damaged in the house of her friends. One of them, to be sure, characterized election outrages in that bland and gentle language that is so becoming in this charming city of brotherly love. He admitted that, perhaps, there had been slight irregularities at elections here. I will not be out-done by the gentleman in the generous frankness with which we all confess the sins of our neighbors. [Laughter.] And I will admit, with equal candor, that in our county very reprehensible things have been done in this regard and are yet unpunished. But as I fully intended to do Philadelphia what justice I could, I now gravely make the tardy, but not the less truthful, acknowledgment that I really and trully believe there are other places in this blessed old commonwealth where ballot box stuffers are as bold, where repeaters are as expert, and where election officers are as purchasable as they are in Philadelphia. And sincerely believing, as I do, that there are as many frauds upon elections in Allegheny county, in proportion to the number of voters, as there are here, I cannot consent to depart from a broad principle and to punish Philadelphia for her fraudulent practices, and to give double reward to Alleghany, for perpetrating the same sort of political and moral inquiry, and this would be the case if things remain in this affair just as they are.

Mr. Chairman, this whole business of apportioning seems to be confused and ridiculous, and is only marked by inconsistency and injustice, and this, give me leave to say, must always be the case as long as districting and apportioning the State are left to the miserable tricksters of both parties, who, for the last ten or fifteen years, have gerrymandered the State to make places for themselves. This Convention should itself apportion.

If you should divide the population of Pennsylvania in 1870 (3,521,791) by 33, the number of Senators, you will find that every Senator should represent nearly 107,000 of the people—no less, no more—and the districts should be adjusted to that number as nearly as may be.

Now let us examine for a moment how the districts are really apportioned as things stand under the census of 1870.

Each Senator for Philadelphia represents 168,500 people.

Each Senator for Allegheny county represents about 87,400 people.

The Senator from Montgomery represents 81,612 people.

The Senator from Fayette and Greene represents 69,171 people.

The Senator from Crawford represents 68,832 people.

The Senator from York and Adams represents 106,444 people.

And so the list goes on without order, or system, or common fairness. Gentlemen can examine for themselves.

Now, why should it require nearly twice any many people to send a Senator from Philadelphia as it takes to send one from Allegheny? I do not think that there is, on the whole, much difference between the average Senator that comes from Philadelphia and the one that comes from Pittsburgh—surely they should not be counted as two for one, as is now the case. I may say for my own part, none of them are "officers of mine," for I have had nothing to do with electing Senators since William Wilkins was elected from Allegheny. My good and healthy ballot has been regularly sequestrated, lost or entirely overborne and outweighed by unscrupulous opponents or the dusky sons of Africa.

Therefore I am not desirous of increasing the Senators from this town, *because* the kind of Senators they send to Harrisburg are very superior. But it is manifest that the present allotment and the one now proposed for the new Constitution are alike unequal and unfair and should not be made permanent.

But it has been said that Philadelphia has acquiesced in this number of four hitherto, and that she certainly ought to be satisfied with six hereafter. This argument is not sound. We are not starting now as they did, when, in order to keep this city from an undueshare of Senators, some adroit and sagacious person placed the limit of four upon the number of her Senators for all futuretime. When that limit was fixed, if it was done in 1838 or 1840, Philadelphia was not entitled to more than two Senators; now, if you keep the number of Senators at 33, which it is now, and declare upon the census of 1870, it will give her, as before stated, one Senator for every 107,000 people or about six Senators and a half for her 674,000 population. According to one of my respected colleagues, Philadelphia has always been a fat of our county, and it therefore seems to me that we of Allegheny should take care that she has fair play in this division of power. And this we should clearly do without letting the cruel taunt of the member of Philadelphia about the repudiation of our bonds some ten or twelve years ago influence our action. That was a shabby business to be sure, and both political parties in Allegheny vied with each other in their zeal in the unworthy cause. There were only about three good men in the county who resisted that attempt, and one of them, the Mayor of Pittsburgh, and now within the scope of my vision, was one of the three. I will not now allude to any other of the three, because some might think allusion invidious, and comparison odious; besides, modesty forbids. There was but one newspaper (*The Post,*) to help them.

But, Mr. Chairman, I find myself launching into irrelevant matters, and I will desist. I conclude as I began, that we must arrange this and all other questions here upon principles that must be just, permanent, fair, and to be comprehended by all men. If Senators are to be adjusted to populations, the count must be fair, and square, and uniform.

Let me add that if this manifestly proper plan is defeated, I shall then move a substitute to this effect: Leaving population and its increase or diminution out of the question, I shall propose that the Senate shall be composed for all time of four members from this city, two from Allegheny, and one from each and every other county in the State, now organized or to be erected hereafter, regardless of its population now or hereafter. Then Cameron and Forest, and Elk and Sullivan counties will hold equal power in the Senate with Philadelphia, as Delaware and Rhode Island counter-balance New York and Pennsylvania now in the Senate of the Union. In one of these two modes, as I conceive, it must be adjusted. But I suppose this restriction will be voted down, and that Philadelphia, reprobate and sinner as she has been through her one-thirtieth, or one-eighth, or one-tenth of the wicked and worthless population (as variously estimated), cannot have a chance to send six or seven instead of four Senators to misrepresent her and sell out her rights and the rights of the State, at the seat of government, as I am sorry to to believe too many of them have done.

Mr. Chairman. If you hold Philadelphia to her present quota of Senators, you must also in fairness restrain Allegheny and Luzerne—these are the most rapidly growing counties in the Commonwealth. But you cannot do this. If it could be so arranged that you could deduct from the sum of the voters all those who engineer the frauds at elections, and all the rich men who connive at their misdeeds, and contribute large amounts that are used in fraudulent operations, thereby sharing the crimes of the corruptionists without, perhaps, sharing in their plunder—if you would punish them only, it would be right and proper. But this you cannot do. You must not punish the guilty and innocent indiscriminately by taking away a portion of their common rights in bulk. But you can, perhaps, make stringent election laws, and thereby save free government from the distinction that now seems to impend over it, even as a sword ready to fall.

LOCAL OPTION.

The Law as Amended by Mahon and Ballantine, and Passed to a Third Reading in the House on Wednesday—Full Text of the Bill.

WHEREAS, Under the provisions of the first section of the act approved 27th of March, A. D., 1872, there is, or may be, some doubt as to the time of holding elections on the question of license or no license in certain cities or boroughs wherein the municipal elections, heretofore by law fixed, do not occur upon the same day, as in townships of the county wherein said cities or boroughs are located.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., that now it is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of said act, that the election under the provisions of the first section thereof should be held in all the election districts and precincts of any county, including the cities and boroughs therein situated, upon the same day and whenever by law the municipal elections in any city or borough occur at a different date from the municipal elections in the townships of the county in which said city or borough or boroughs may be holden, the election upon the question of license in said city or borough or boroughs may and shall be held upon the day now fixed by law for holding township elections in such county, and by the proper officers thereof under the provisions of the first section of the act to which this is a supplement.

SEC. 2. Whenever, upon the passage of this supplemental act, the day of township elections in any county may have passed, in which county there were any city, borough or boroughs in which the annual municipal elections have not been held, the qualified voters in said city, borough or boroughs in such county may vote on the question of license on the day of the annual municipal election, for such city, borough or boroughs for the year 1873, when such annual municipal election occurs on or before the third Friday of March, and triannually thereafter. When such municipal elections in any such city, borough or boroughs, do not occur on or before the third Friday of March, then, in any such, the election upon the question of license shall be held on said third Friday of March and not later. The votes for or against license in any such borough or boroughs, shall be added to and counted with the votes for and against license polled in the township of the county in which said borough or boroughs may be located, the same as if cast on the same day as the township election, and the votes for and against license in any city shall be counted and certified to the Courts or Board of License Commissioners, as the case may be, separate from the votes of the borough and township in any county wherein said city be located, and if a majority of such votes in such city be against license, then no license shall be granted for such city, and if a majority is for license, then license may be granted for said city.

SEC. 3. The proper election officers of each election district, in any such city, borough or boroughs, are hereby authorized and required to hold and conduct an election upon the day or days mentioned in the law to which this is a supplement, or in this supplemental act, and the election officers shall be entitled to pay therefor as for like services in holding other elections, *Provided* the election occurs on a day different from the municipal election.

SEC. 4. If an election in any city, ward or borough has been already holden under the act to which this is a supplement or any special act wherein the question of license or no license has been voted upon, though not upon the day of any municipal election in such city or borough, such election is hereby declared to be legal and valid.

SEC. 5. In all cases where elections heretofore have been held in any township or ward or borough, or district of any city or county of this Commonwealth, under the provisions of any special act heretofore passed, authorizing the citizens thereof to vote on the question of granting licenses for the sale of liquors, the qualified electors of such wards, districts or boroughs shall not be debarred from voting under the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, by reason of their having voted as aforesaid or by reason of any provisions or limitations in any special act whatever, but all the qualified voters of every county or city in the State shall be entitled to vote on the question of granting licenses in such manner and under such restrictions as are provided in this act and the act to which this is a supplement.

SEC. 6. That the act entitled, "An act to regulate the sale of liquors in the county of Allegheny, approved April 3, 1872," was not intended to repeal the act to which this is a supplement, but the same is hereby declared to be in full force and effect, as if the act approved April 3, 1872, had never been passed, and that the election provided for to take place under and in pursuance of said act of March 27, 1872, shall be held on the third Friday of March, 1873, and every third year thereafter in the several wards, boroughs and townships in the said county of Allegheny.

SEC. 7.—That all elections held in the year 1873, under this act and the act to which this is a supplement, eight (8) days' notice shall be sufficient, and that all elections held thereafter under this act and the act to which this is a supplement, notice of said election shall be given as is required by the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement: *Provided*, That the provisions of this act shall not be so construed as to repeal or affect any special law prohibiting the use of any intoxicating liquors, or the granting of licenses in any district wherever the same is prohibited by existing laws; and it is further declared to be the true intent and meaning of Section 3 of the act to which this is a supplement, that so much of said section as prohibits the granting of license by any court or Board of License Commissioners in any district where there is a majority against license, shall apply to all officers authorized by existing laws to issue licenses for the sale of spirituous, vinous, malt or other intoxicating liquors, or any mixtures thereof.

LIQUOR AND LIBERTY.

The Opinions of Supreme Judges—The Principles of the Constitution—The Results of the License System.

Messrs. Editors of The Post:

Your impartiality will permit a little free discussion of the other side of "Local Option," introduced into THE POST by 'South Side."

It is intimated by this writer, that the enactment of a law giving the people a right to decide whether intoxicating drinks should be sold as beverages, would be "sumptuary," that is, that it would be an interference with liberty in the use of articles of food and drink, &c. Since the time of Penn there have been statutes regulating and restraining the traffic, and punishing drunkenness.

The proposed change does not directly interfere with the rights of the use, but where a majority shall so decide, would prevent selling. This is Democratic—as the original import of the Greek words from which the term has its origin signified that people shall rule. The highest judicial authority in the United States—the Supreme Court has to decide. In the New Hampshire case, the late Democratic Chief Justice, Taney, declared:

"Every State may regulate its own internal traffic, according to its own judgment and upon its own views of the interest and well—being of its citizens. I am not aware that these principles have ever been questioned. If any State deems the retail and internal traffic, injurious to its citizens and calculated to produce idleness, vice and debauchery, I see nothing in the Constitution of the United States; to prevent it from regulating and restraining the traffic, or prohibiting it altogether if it thinks proper."

Judge Greer, also one of the distinguished Democrats of the Supreme Court of the United States, gave his opinion in the following unmistakable language: "It is not necessary to array the appalling statistics of misery and crime which have their origin in the use and abuse of ardent spirits. The police power which is exclusively in the States, is alone competent to the conviction of these great rules, and all measures of restraint or prohibition necessary to effect the purpose, are within the scope of that authority. If a loss of revenue should accrue to the United States from a diminished consumption of ardent spirits, she will be the gainer a thousand fold in the health, wealth and happiness of the people."

Judge Catron, on the same bench, said: "If the State has the power to restrain by license to any extent, she has the discretionary power to judge of its limits; it may go to the length of prohibiting altogether" Section 5th Howard 6, 11.

In these opinions, the other Judges of the Supreme Court, viz: Woodbury, M'Lear & Daniels concurred. (An episode.) I commend these to the consideration of our mutual friend, W. D. Moore, Esq.

But in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in the Parker case, we have the opinion of one of a majority on the bench against the Constitutional right of the Legislature to give the people the right of prohibiting the sale of liquors for a beverage. It has been alleged that appetites, and not sound judgment did the voting in that case. At least a lage portion of the most eminent members of the bar decided that Judges Burnside and Coulter were right, who gave the opinion that it was Constitutional to vote "no license."

Again the letter and spirit of the Constitutions of the United States and of Pennsylvania justify prohibition. It is declared in the former that government is established "to insure domestic tranquility," and also to promote the general welfare. In the latter it is said that all power is inherited in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their peace and happiness. For the advancement of these ends, they have at all times an inalienable an indefeasible right to alter, reform or abolish their government in such manner as they may think proper. Have not these objects of government been most terribly hindered by the continued sale of intoxicating drinks? I refer again to Judge Grier's opinion.

Look at the operation of the present license system. I give official statements. In Allegheny county from January 1st to September 6th in 1872 there were granted thirteen hundred and twenty-seven licenses. During four consecutive months out of these eight there were 2620 arrests for drunkenness, 1407 cases of disorderly conduct, besides all the unseen and unknown results from this ruinous business which vastly more injures the State in dollars than all the revenue that accrues from license. Local option men wish to decide whether it is best to have these hundred of county officers for making drunkards by degrees, and creating criminals and paupers and widows and orphans be continued. But say the manufacturer and seller, our property will decrease in value. They knew that there was a public sentiment against this business, and they must now run the risk of loss as the manufacturer of useful articles has to do or the change of the tariff. Such will be the opinion of the true philanthropist and patriot of the Washington stamp,

I am, A DEMOCRAT.

The Lightest Draft,

Most durable, finest finished and cheapest wagon in use is the Patent Iron Axle Thimble Skein Wagon made only at the Duquesne Wagon Works, near Soldiers' Monument, Allegheny. Also, railroad and coal carts, wheelbarrows of every style made to order and on hand.

W&SAT C. COLEMAN & SON.

COAL MENS MEETING.

Schedule of Prices Adopted.

On Saturday morning a meeting of the coal operators along the different railroads and rivers was held at the office of Thomas Fawcett & Son, Water street, Simpson Horner, Esq., in the chair,

The Secretary read the scale of prices adopted Feb. 21st, 1873, by the Tuscara was Valley Coal and Mining Association as follows:

Resolved, That the price of mining coal of standard thickness, (four feet) should be ninety cents per ton from February 1st to October 1st and one dollar per ton from October 1st to February 1st.

When miners are paid one dollar per ton for mining coal, to receive five cents extra on every *three* inches the vein is less than four feet.

The resolution was debated at length by the members present, after which the following preamle snd resolution was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS. The maximum price paid for mining has been (4) cents per bushel for many years prior to last fall, at which time a number of operators were comeplled to accepe to a demand for an advance to (5) five cents per bushel, owing to the temporary necessities of manufacturers and private consumers. and wheras the demand for coal, both for home and foreign trade, has since materially decreased, and whereas the profits of the business are so small as not to remunerate us for conducting the same when paying over for (4) cents per bushel; therefore.

Resolved, That our business be conducted with a view to fixing the standard price for mining at four cents per bushel at all mines on the railroads, thus making the price uniform with the price of mining at the River Mines, commencing not later than April 1st, 1873, and that the officers of the Railroad Coal Producers Exchange be requested to call a meeting on Tuesday next, to take definate action, and fix the time at which the reduction shall take place.

adjourned.

THE CHINESE PROBLEM.

The Beaver Falls Conundrum Solved.

It will be remembered that a short time since a delegation of citizens of Beaver Falls and vinini y had a conference with he proprietors of the cutlery works at that place, with a view to doing away with Chinese knife grinders at Beaver Falls. The proprietors requested time to consider the question, and on Friday, as the result of their deliberations, announced that the proprietors would agree to give the net profit of the works for the next eight years to any beneficial object that might be agreed upon, if the citizens would accept this as a settlement of the Chinese question, and allow the Mongolians to remain, otherwise the proprietors would transfer their capital and business from the place to "other fields and pastures new." What the exasperated "Melican" men will do remains to be seen.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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SAMUEL J MARSHALL,
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THE LOUISIANA PROBLEM.

Debate in the United States Senate.

Finale of the Credit Mobilier Farce in the House.

Action on Appropriation Bills, &c.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 27, 1873.

The Louisiana Problem.

Mr. LOGAN presented the credentials of R. J. Ogleaby, Senator elect from Illinois.

The calendar being the regular order, Mr. CARPENTER moved to lay the calendar on the table for the purpose of taking up the bill reported from the Committee on Privileges and Elections providing for a new election in Louisiana It was absolutely necessary, he said, that this should be acted upon in order to prevent bloodshed, shown by the morning papers to be imminent there.

Messrs. SHERMAN and MORTON also urged immediate action on the bill, and it was taken up.

Mr. HILL offered a substitute embodying his views in favor of forming a Legislature out of the legally elected members of both bodies, now claiming to be the Legislature of Louisiana, and authorizing this new Legislature so formed to count the returns of the last election, and declare who are legally elected State officers.

Mr. CARPENTER addressed the Senate briefly in support of the bill reported by the majority of the committee. The views of the committee, he said, were fully set forth in the majority report, and as this bill had been submitted to persons representing all sides of the controversy, he supposed that if such a bill were to be passed at all, this one would be satisfactory in its details. He had just been handed by Mr. McMillan, claiming to be Senator elect from Louisiana, a telegram addressed to himself (McMillan) and Governor Warmoth, which was read at the desk as follows:

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 25, 1873.

Wm. L. McMillan and Geo. H. Warmoth:

It is not true that the country parishes are rapidly acknowledging allegiance to the Kellogg government. The people in the country, like the people in the city, will not yield obedience to that government. It can never collect taxes, and it can only be maintained by force. That force will have to be United States troops stationed in every parish to enforce the authority of his government. His government can only be sustained by the actual conquest of the people, and that by the kind of force which the people would submit to rather than have the militia.

This dispatch was signed by a large number of citizens, who, according to Mr. McMillan, are leading men in the country parishes.

Mephistopheles Speaks.

Mr. MORTON said it would be a vast national misfortune and a great misfortune to Louisiana that this bill should pass. A small faction of that State having set up the so called McEnery Government without a shadow of title under the law, was now endeavoring to stir up resistance to the actual government (the Kellogg Government)—a resistance which must lead to strife and bloodshed. McEnery, a so called Governor, without any authority whatever, was now doing all he could to destroy the efficiency of the *de facto* government, and doing this, as he (Morton) was advised, at the instigation of persons now in Washington.

To make good this charge, Mr. MORTON read the several proclamations of McEnery, concluding with the one published this morning. But McEnery and his friends were now getting into rather deep water. Upon attempting to carry out this last proclamation, they would be mere rioters, and on refusing to disperse, would be liable to be shot. Telegrams had been received from Kellogg, showing what McEnery was doing and under what influence he was acting. In one telegram Kellogg says:

Governor Warmoth telegraphs urging a collision. I don't think the opposition can get strength enough. They are fast losing the confidence of the community. Their Legislature yesterday had no quorum.

In another telegram, dated the 20th, Kellogg says:

Governor Warmoth has telegraphed McEnery as follows:

If you are a Governor, do something to show it now. Action! action!

Mr. TRUMBULL—I am authorized by Governor Warmoth to say that both of those despatches, stating that such despatches ever came from him, are

Utterly False.

Mr. MORTON—I have nothing to say upon that question. I have read the dispatches as they were sent here. But there is one fact that we cannot overlook, that since the reports were made from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, attempts have been made to create a disturbance and resistance to the laws and to bring on a civil war in Louisiana; and that yesterday this attempt was made not only by that pretended legislature, but by that pretended Governor. It is now a desperate attempt on the part of a small faction to seize upon the State Government of Louisiana.

Mr. THURMAN—May I ask the Senator (Morton) whether I am right in supposing that the election returns that were made show that McEnery had a majority?

Mr. MORTON—The returns have never been canvassed by any officer or any official person. Two persons came before the committee, and said that they had gone through them—persons who had no more right to go through them than two of these pages would have—and that the returns elected McEnery by some 5,000 votes.

Mr. THURMAN—If that be the fact that those returns show a majority for McEnery,

What Does the Senator Mean

by calling his supporters a small faction,

Mr. MORTON—I call his supporters the men who are trying to force him into power, a small faction. The great body of those who voted for him are not now supporting him, but are standing and looking on. I believe an overwhelming majority of the people in Louisiana are to-day desiring that the Kellogg Government should be sustained, including many who voted for the opposition ticket.

Mr. SCHURZ said that as Mr. Morton seemed so positive that those who offered the Kellogg government were only a small faction, he would ask him to give the Senate some definite information on the subject; to state for instance whether the people of Louisiana, or a large majority of them were paying taxes to the Kellogg government,

Mr. MORTON—The evidence that a large majority of that people generally are acquiescing in the Kellogg government is, in fact, that they are actually submitting; that there is actual peace all over the State, and that up to this time no resistance has been offered that Government in any part of the State.

Mr. SCHURZ—It is not only passive submission that would be an indication of support, but I think active submission would go great deal further to show that they are a inclined to stand by the Kellogg Government, and in no way could it show itself better than by

The Payment of Taxes.

It is for that purpose that I have put the question whether the people of Louisiana are paying taxes to the Kellogg Government, at the same time reminding him that Packard testified before the Committee that if the people of that State would pay taxes at all they would rather pay to the McEnery Government than to the other, and Packard, being United States Marshal, cannot be supposed to be on the McEnery side.

Mr. MORTON—If I had time to read all that Marshal Packard said, the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Schurz) would not have occasion to say a word about his testimony in regard to the payment of taxes. This is not the time for the collection of taxes, and it does not take very much doubt upon the subject of authority to collect taxes on very much encouragement to induce people not to pay their taxes. This McEnery has issued a proclamation calling upon his friends in Louisiana to pay no taxes, and I believe that this is not the exact reason for collecting taxes there, but if we refuse to set aside the Kellogg government, and give it our support, that government will go on, and collect taxes without any trouble.

Fraud and Usurpation.

Mr. CARPENTER made an elaborate argument sustaining the majority report. Nobody could exaggerate the importance of this Louisiana question. Congress was called upon to exercise its high power guaranteeing to the State a Republican form of Government, and to refuse to act when the case demanded, would be just as great a dereliction of duty as it would be to interfere unwarrantably with a State Government. He reviewed in great detail the history of both the so called governments of Louisiana, and came to the conclusions presented in the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, that the McEnery Government rests on fraud, and the Kellogg on usurpation; and that it is the duty of Congress to set both aside, and provide for a fair and free election, thus giving the State a real Republican Government resting on the will of the people.

A Word Picture of Warmoth by a Political Opponent.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. CARPENTER drew the following picture of Gov. Warmoth of Louisiana, who occupied a seat in the Senate near Mr. Carpenter while he spoke. There is in the State of Louisiana, and for several years has been, the most remarkable young man, a man of elegant presence and fascinating manner; a man of very great acuteness of intellect, and a man of whom in general may be said that his intellectual capacity seems to have been developed far above his moral ideas—just such a man as would have risen to the surface in the turbulent hours of the French revolution; just such a man as was made for revolutions. And although coming upon the State of Louisiana in a condition of comparative peace, yet his genius for revolution has been so great that he has completely transformed the face of that State. He has mingled and commingled the powers of its Government, until no man can tell head or tail of any of them. He has appointed judges, and removed them at pleasure. He has packed courts, approved laws, repealed laws, been the legislature, Judges, Governor, and Legislature of Louisiana, and in every respect, his will and his will alone has been the defeat of the governing power of the State of Louisiana. He wished to perpetuate that interesting condition of things, and when his term should expire, he knew that the returns would be made under the constitution to the Legislature, and be counted by the Legislature. To make tolerably sure of this thing of re-election, a contingency that has troubled many a man beside Governor Warmoth, and many an officer beside the Governor of a State, he gets his Legislature, which the testimony here shows he moved like as many men on a chess board at his will and pleasure, to pass this law.

Mr. CARPENTER then described both Louisiana governments as fraudulent.

Mr. MORTON remarked that the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Carpenter) seemed to prefer the Warmoth fraud to the Kellogg fraud.

Mr. CARPENTER—I do, because it is a smaller one. In some things I like greatness, but when it comes to choosing between two evils or frauds, I prefer the smaller. In that I know my honorable friend does not agree with me. (Laughter) My friend is an original and astute politician, but let me tell him that we, Republicans, have reached a point, where

We Must be Honest.

whether we are inclined to be so or not. Our interest compels us to be honest. It is of no importance to us whether Louisiana is Republican or Democratic, but it is of the utmost importance tha tit shall be either the one or the other in accordance with the law. I would like to see anybody stump through Wisconsin in the next canvass, if we stand by this Kellogg Government. If this is to be done by the Republican party in the Senate this year, I want to let the job of stumping Wisconsin next fall, to the Honorable Senator from Indiana. (Laughter.) I do not want to face the honest people of Wisconsin with such a record. I do not want to go before those people with the testimony of these Louisiana

Republicans Themselves Admitting Their Frauds

in setting up this Kellogg government, and with our votes here sustaining this acknowledged fraud and usurpation—a usurpation finally executed and accomplished by the military force of the Government of the United States. I cannot answer for the people of Indiana under these circumstances. I will leave them to be managed by the honorable Senator from Indiana, and if he succeeds well with them, I beg him to come over and help us in Wisconsin, and we shall need his powerful aid to satisfy our unsophisticated people that such a thing is honest. (Laughter.)

Mr. CARPENTER, in conclusion, argued that if Congress did not order a new election, it was bound to recognize the McEnery government, as the less fraudulent of the two.

Mr. THURMAN argued that there was nothing in the case to justify Congress in ordering a new election even if it had the power, and that the proper thing to do was to recognize the McEnery government, which Congress had, of course, the right to do, notwithstanding the contrary action of the President.

Mr. WEST said he thought Mr. Hill's substitute might be so amended as to meet the views of contending parties in Louisiana, and he moved to postpone further consideration of the bill until the evening session.

The motion was lost, and—

Mr. HILL advocated his substitute until recess.

Patterson to be Expelled.

The Senate Credit Mobilier Committee, through their Chairman, Mr. Morrill, yesterday presented their report touching the members of that body charged with Credit Mobilier corruption. They exculpate Logan, Wilson, Conkling and Harlan, but recommend the expulsion of Patterson.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, February 27, 1873.

Only One Hour for Debate.

The House reassembled at ten o'clock, the hour up to the regular time of meeting being considered as a part of the legislative day of yesterday, to be divided among the members wanting to speak on the expulsion resolutions.

Mr. BIRD favored the power of expulsion.

Mr. HOLMAN took similar grounds, and regarded this as the first great contest between a Representative Government, and a great many corporations.

Mr. TOWNSEND (N. Y.) declared himself against the right of expulsion. The remedy for the decay of moral virtue is not to be found in expulsion.

Mr. WOOD differed somewhat from either side on the question of jurisdiction. He thought the Committee exceeded its authority, and their report did not justify expulsion. Mr. Ames was chosen as a victim because he told the truth and turned State's evidence. Mr. Brooks, he argued, could not be comprehended within the scope of the jurisdiction of the committee. He would vote against expulsion.

Mr. POTTER favored some form of condemnation, but thought expulsion a dangerous precedent.

Mr. SPEER thought the House could expel for offences. Before the election he was for expelling Brooks. He believed Dawes and Scofield innocent, but thought Kelly and Garfield were guilty.

Judge Poland Closes the Debate.

Mr. POLAND proceeded to reply to the arguments made against the power of the House to expel members for offenses committed before election, and to sustain the position by parliamentary precedents.

Having disposed of that subject, Mr. POLAND came back to the facts in the case and the scheme of the Credit Mobilier and its inventors. He said it did not require great ingenuity to get up a scheme and cheat the Government out of $40,000,000, but it did require a good deal of wit to get up the machinery necessary to run it successfully. They had contrived the scheme, but there was NO MAN IN NEW YORK shrewd enough to get up the running machinery. They had to send almost AS FAR AS BOSTON to find a man, and they got the right man. But a difficulty grew out of that. This Boston lawyer said: "A mill with $47,000,000 in the hopper is a mill with which you are going to fetch more than half that sum out of the Government." Then you have got a man with wit enough to devise means by which you can do that, and cover it up. You cannot put off that man with a fee of $3,000, he must have $6,000 The machinery had just got into operation, so that there would be no difficulty if they could stop investigations in Congress. Congress and Government directors were the only things left that were to be feared and these had to be taken care of. Mr. Ames had come to Congress with

Shares of Credit Mobilier Stock in His Pocket.

and went around to various members of Congress and leading men, and said that he had got an excellent investment, a thing which would pay ten per cent. and offered it to members who, he said, had been good friends to the Union Pacific Railroad. He was fixing it so that those who had taken shares from him should think it was an honest thing. He had found it necessary to clothe it in the habiliments of honesty.

The Stern Reality—The First Vote.

The hammer fell, the debate closed and the House was brought face to face with the question.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, for the purpose of referring the whole matter to the public, moved to lay it on the table. The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted—yeas, 59; yeas, 164.

A Solemn Scene.

While the House was voting on the resolution to lay the whole Credit Mobilier matter on the table, Mr. BROOKS held his head down, apparently absorbed in reading.

Mr. AMES sat in one of the front seats bowing his head on his hands, apparently following the vote attentively. A boquet stood on the desk before him.

The vote was taken in perfect silence, with solemn stillness pervading the hall, so that the responses were distinctly heard. The members' seats were all filled and the galleries packed.

The Next Question

was on substituting Mr. Sargent's resolutions for those reported by the Select Committee.

The vote was: yeas, 115; nays, 110.

Mr. ELDRIDGE (Wis.) and Voorhees (Ind.), having originally voted, now changed their votes to aye, and endeavored to give their reasons, but were not permitted under the rules, which forbid debate during the roll call.

Ames "Absolutely Condemned."

The question then recurred on the first of Mr. Sargent's resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That the House absolutely condemns the conduct of Oakes Ames, a member of this House from the State of Massachusetts, in seeking to procure Congressional attention to the affairs of a corporation in which he was interested, and whose interest directly depended on the legislation of Congress, by inducing members of Congress to invest in the stock of said corporation.

The resolution was adopted—Yeas 181; nays, 36, Mr. Brooks voting in the negative.

Brooks "Absolutely Condemned."

The next resolution of Mr. Sargent was then voted on. It is as follows:

Resolved, That the House absolutely condemns the conduct of James Brooks, a member of this House from New York, for the use of his position of Government Director of the Union Pacific railroad and of a member of this House, to procure the assignment to himself or family of stock in the Credit Mobilier of America, a corporation having a contract with the Union Pacific railroad, and whose interest depended directly upon the legislation of Congress.

The resolutions were adopted—yeas, 174; nays, 32.

Motion to Discharge the Poland Committee Defeated by a Close Vote.

The next resolution, including in Mr. Sargent's substitute was as follows:

Resolved, That the Special Committee be discharged from further consideration of this subject.

Mr. HOAR moved to lay the resolution and preamble on the table.

Mr. WOOD suggested that that would prevent the reporting of resolutions as to the other member implicated.

The SPEAKER stated that it certainly would. It would be the judgment of the House that it had accepted and disposed of the report of the committee.

Mr. SARGENT asked what would Mr. Hoar's motion carry to the table. Would it carry the resolutions already adopted.

The SPEAKER replied that it would not carry with it the resolutions already adopted.

Mr. HOAR withdrew his motion.

Mr. RANDALL asked whether, in case the resolution to discharge the committee were not adopted, it would be in order for any member to offer as a privileged question resolutions as to other members affected by the testimony.

The SPEAKER replied that if the House did not discharge the committee from further consideration of the subject, it would of course be still before the House. If the committee were discharged, the subject would be taken away from the House as a question of privilege.

The vote was then taken on the resolution discharging the committee, and it was rejected—yeas, 104; nays, 114.

The Majority Avers to Whitewashing.

There was more excitement during the progress of this vote, and more interest manifested in its result, than attended any of the other votes, as the failure of the resolution would reopen the whole subject as to all the other members implicated. The question recurred on the preamble of Mr. Sargent's substitute as follows:

WHEREAS, By the report of the Special Committee herein, it appears that the acts charged as offenses against members of this House in connection with the Credit Mobilier of America occurred more than five years ago, and long before the election of such persons to this Congress, two elections having intervened; and,

WHEREAS, Grave doubts exist as to the rightful exercise by this House of its power to expel a member for offenses committed by such member long before his election thereto, and not connected with such election.

Mr. SARGENT moved to lay the preamble on the table.

In reply to excited and various questions from all quarters as to the effect of the motion, the SPEAKER stated that it would carry the whole subject on the table, and put an end to it except as to the resolutions already adopted. They had been finally disposed of and were not before the House.

The question was taken on Mr. Sargent's motion and it was rejected—yeas, 98; nays, 113.

"Now is the Acceptable Time."

Several members addressed the chair, having resolutions to offer.

The SPEAKER recognized Mr. Hall, who moved that the report of the committee be re-committed to the Select Committee, and moved the previous question.

Mr. WOOD inquired whether it would be in order, if that motion was agreed to, to offer a resolution of instructions to report back resolutions in regard to the other gentlemen implicated.

The SPEAKER thought not.

The House refused to sustain the previous question—77 to 66.

"Order is Heaven's First Law."

Mr. WOOD offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the House absolutely condemns the conduct of Samuel Hooper, Henry L. Dawes, of Massachusetts; William D. Kelley and Glenni W. Scofield, of Pennsylvania, John A. Garfield and John A. Bingham, of Ohio, members of the House of Representatives, in as much as they became interested in the Credit Mobilier of America, a contracting company for the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, and continued to be so interested at a time when said corporation was dependent on the legislation of Congress for its maintenance and support.

Mr. RANDALL made the point that the resolution of censure should be confined to one individual.

The SPEAKER sustained the point of order and stated his reason for the ruling.

Mr. SPEER then offered the following:

WHEREAS, It is shown by the report of the Select Committee of the House, to investigate the charges of alleged bribery of members by Oakes Ames and others that William D. Kelley, a member of Congress from the state of Pennsylvania, did receive while a member of the House, from Oakes Ames, the sum of $329 on the 23d of June, 1868, the further sum of $750 in September, 1868, as a dividend on the stock of the Credit Mobilier of America, without having paid anything, therefor; and,

WHEREAS, said dividend arose from a dishonest contract and arrangement between said Credit Mobilier and the Union Pacific Railroad Company, which company was and is largely indebted to the United States, resulting in a gross fraud and wrong on the government; therefore,

Resolved, That for the receipt and use as aforesaid of said Credit Mobilier dividends, William D. Kelley deserves and hereby receives the unqualified censure of the House.

Mr. DICKEY objected to the consideration of the resolution, and characterized the preamble as a stump speech.

The SPEAKER put the question whether the House would now consider the resolution, and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas, 118; nays, 82.

Substitutes were suggested by Messrs. Sargent, Stevenson and Hawley, but Mr. Speer declined to allow any of them to be offered. He proposed to yield half of his hour to the gentleman affected by the resolution.

Judge Kelley Pleads for a Hearing.

Mr. KELLEY said he asked the House only to be true to its own honor and the rights of each member. He had had no witness before the Select Committee. It had not been intimated to him that he might be heard on his own behalf other than the brief examination made by counsel or by himself. He asked, therefore, that his colleague (Mr. Speer) who, in the last few minutes of the morning debate, had connected his name with this matter without his (Kelley) having opportunity to reply, be permitted to make his speech and present his arraignment, so that having heard whereof he was accused, and the grounds on which the accusation rested, he might have the poor privilege of saying why sentence should not be passed upon him as he had not the right of being heard before the Committee by witnesses and counsel.

Mr. SPEER then yielded fifteen minutes to Mr. Butler, who asked if the House was going into this method of purgation and purification, where were they to stop? By adopting this course the House would be taking away the great Paladium of civil liberty, the right of trial by Jury. He called upon the House to pause. He proposed to have this resolution referred to committee, not to the same Special Committee, for he had not much respect for

"Audi Alteram Partem"

was the motto of every deliberative assembly and of every judge.

Mr. STEVENSON spoke for fair play and even-handed justice, and said that he was not willing to condemn Mr, Kelley on the testimony of Ames, whom the House had just condemned.

Mr. SPEER said he rose to perform a duty higher than personal friendship, and regretting that it involved the honor of his native State. His colleague (Mr. Kelley) had told the House he had not been heard. He had been heard from his own lips, and could have had summoned any witness he desired to have examined.

Mr. SPEER then reviewed the testimony in the case of Kelley, and argued that Kelley must have known that the corporation, out of which these enormous dividends came, was a corrupt affair. Not only had

Kelley Prevaricated,

and concealed the truth, but he had attempted to get Oakes Ames conceal it under oath. He, (Speer) was satisfied of the truth of this conclusion, and felt that it was his duty to present the resolution.

Mr. McCRARY, a member of the Special Committee, said the proposition that Mr. Kelley and those other gentlemen stood in the same position and deserved the same punishment, as had been inflicted on Ames and Brooks was not warranted by the testimony in the case, and differed from his idea of justice and fairness. Mr Kelley and others had not been informed of the facts which made the transaction of Ames and Brooks censurable. He thought this resolution should be tabled.

Recess till 8 P. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1873.

Shall Congressmen's Salaries be Raised?

After the disposition of several matters of no general interest, the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill came up, the question being on Mr. Butler's motion to reconsider the vote of last night, rejecting the proposed increase of salaries.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.), by unanimous consent, made an explanation of his purpose in making the motion. If the vote last night were to stand, there would be no possibility of making any change in the compensation, whereas, if otherwise, the question could go to the Senate. He did not care whether the salary of the members was fixed at $2,500, $6,500 or $6,000; but there should be some increase to get rid of the inequality of mileage.

Mr. SARGENT—I suggest $6,500 in lieu of all mileages and other allowances.

Mr. BINGHAM—There are no allowances proposed now, except actual expenses.

Mr. SARGENT—In lieu of actual allowances and everything.

Mr. KILLINGER (to Mr. Butler)—This is right; accept it.

Mr. BUTLER—I accept that with pleasure, if I can.

Mr. BANKS—No, we will object to that.

Mr. TOWNSEND (N. Y.)—I will vote to reconsider, in order to allow that proposition to be made.

Mr. BUTLER—Then I propose to fix the salary at $6,500, in lieu of all allowances.

The SPEAKER—How does the gentleman from Massachusetts propose to effect it?

Mr. BUTLER—I ask unanimous consent.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—I object. I understand very well the object of this thing.

Mr. RANDALL and others objected to debate.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—Then I move to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Rejected—yeas, 66; nays, 105.

The question recurred on reconsidering the vote rejecting the salary amendment.

Mr. SARGENT then offered an amendment to fix the salary of members of Congress at $6,500 per annum in lieu of any other pay or any allowance for mileage, newspapers or stationery. This was agreed to without the yeas and nays, which were referred.

Mr. Butler's amendment, as thus amended, was then agreed to—yeas, 100; nays, 97.

The Salaries

are thus fixed:

President of the United States, $50,000.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, $10,500.

Senators, members, and delegates of Congress, $6,500.

The increased pay of members is to apply to the present Congress: that of the President and other officers to commence on the fourth of March, 1873.

Speaker Blaine Plays His First Trump Card for the Presidency.

The vote having been taken amid great excitement and announced, the Speaker called attention to a matter personal to himself. He alluded to the fact that by the terms of the amendment his salary would be $10,000 for the present Congress. When the salaries were last increased, the pay of the Speaker (himself) was adjusted on the same plan as that of the Vice President and members of the Cabinet. He did not think that that adjustment should be disturbed, and he, therefore, asked unanimous consent to put in the word "hereafter" in reference to the Speaker's (his own) pay—"that the Speaker (himself) shall hereafter receive $10 000

Mr. RANDALL—I object.

Mr. COX—That saves the reputation of the House.

The SPEAKER hoped that Mr. Randall would withdraw his objection.

Mr. RANDALL having done so,

The SPEAKER said he would interline that modification in the amendment. Subsequently,

Mr. FARNSWORTH renewed the objection, but

The SPEAKER ruled that the objection was "too late." (Laughter.)

The vote on the amendment was as follows:

YEAS.

Ames,	Harmer,	Rainey,
Averill,	Harper,	Randall,
Banks,	Harris, Miss	Rice, Ky
Bigby,	Hays, Ala	Robinson,
Bingham,	Hazleton, N. J	Rogers, N Y
Boo man,	Her don,	Rogers, N C
Buckley,	Houghton,	Sargent,
Burdett,	Kendall,	Shanks,
Butler, Mass	King,	Scheidon,
Butler, Tenn	Lamison,	Sherwood,
Caldwell,	Lampert,	Sloss,
Cabie,	Lansing,	Knapp,
Coghlan,	Leach,	Snyder,
Comingo,	Maynard,	Stevens,
Conner,	McHenry,	Stern,
Critcher,	McJunkin,	Stoughton,
Cressland,	McKee,	Stowell,
Darrall,	McKinney,	St John,
Dickey,	R. F. Meyers,	Sutherland,
Dodds,	Morey,	Sypher,
Dubose,	Morphis,	Thomas,
Duell,	L. Myers,	Townsend, N Y
Duke,	Negley,	Turner,
Dunnell,	Niblack, Fla	Tuthill,
Eldridge,	Packard, Ind	Twitchell,
Elliott,	Parker, Mo	Vaughan,
Foster, Pa	Peck,	Voorhees,
Garrett,	Perce,	Waddell,
Getz,	Perry,	Whiteley,
Giddings,	Platt,	Williams, Ind
Golladay,	Potter,	Williams, N Y
Griffith,	Price,	Winchester,
Hancock,	Prindle,	Wood—100,
Hanks,		

NAYS.

Acker,	Garfield,	Reid,
Ambler,	Goodrich,	Rice, Ill.,
Archer,	Hale,	E. H Roberts,
Arthur,	Halsey,	W. R Roberts,
Barber,	Harris, Va.,	Roosevelt,
Barnum,	Havens,	Rusk,
Beatty,	Hawley, Ills.,	Sawyer,
Beck (Ga.),	Hawley, Conn.,	Scofield,
Bell,	Hay, Ills.,	Shellabarger,
Bird,	Hazelton, Wis.,	Shober,
Blair (Mich.),	Hubbard,	Shoemaker,
Braiston,	Hill,	Smith, N Y.,
Buffington,	Hoar,	Smith, Ohio,
Bunnell,	Holman,	Smith, Vt.,
Burchard,	Kellogg, Conn.,	Speer,
Campbell,	Kerr,	Starkweather,
Clarke,	Killinger,	Stevenson,
Conger,	Lowe,	Swann,
Colton,	Lynch,	Terry,
Cox,	Marshall,	Townsend, Pa.,
Crebs,	McClelland,	Upson,
Crocker,	McCormick,	Van Trump,
Davis,	McCrary,	Wakeman,
Dawes,	McGrew,	Walden,
Donnan,	McIntyre,	Waldron,
Dox,	Merriam,	Wallace,
Eams,	Merrick,	Warren,
Ely,	Monroe,	Wells,
Esty,	Niblack, Ind.,	Wheeler,
Farnsworth,	Orr,	Willard,
Finkelnburg,	Packer,	Wilson, Ohio—97
Foster (Ohio),	Palmer,	
Hyn,	Poland,	

Mr. COX called up his motion to reconsider the vote of last night, passing the bill to make the duty on macaroni or vermicelli 35 per cent ad valorem. The bill, he said, had not been printed and had not received any consideration. He objected to singling out for such a high rate one of the articles which was now on the free list. Imputations were made on that law. Without speaking his free trade thought, he put his motion on other grounds. The bill involved an increase of price on an article now going into general use, and it would cost as much to collect the tax as the tax itself would produce.

After considerable discussion, the motion to reconsider was laid on the table, and the bill was sent to the Senate.

Mr. DICKEY, from the Committee on Appropriations, moved to suspend the rules and have all the Senate amendments to the army appropriation bill rejected and referred to a Conference Committee.

Mr. COBURN called attention to the appropriation of $250,000 for the establishment of two military posts on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. He said there was more in that than was apparent. It concealed another Indian war, and he wanted that fact understood by the House and country.

Mr. Dickey's motion was carried by the necessary two-thirds vote,

Mr. PERCE moved to suspend the rules and order a Committee of Conference on the Agriculaural College bill. Lost—yeas, 82; nays 88, not two-thirds.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency Appropriation bill.

The bill appropriates $8,222,828, and applies to deficiencies in the department of State and Treasury, Territorial Governments, War and Interior departments, and miscellaneous matters. It includes an item of $34,900 for a custom house at St. Paul, Minn., one of $284,199, for an extension of the capitol grounds.

The fly-leaf of the printed bill gives the following summary of

Twelve Regular Appropriation Bills:

Indian Appropriation bill, reported December 2, 1872	$ 5,377,365 03
Pension bill, reported December 2, 1872	30,000,000 00
Legislative, Executive and Judicial bill, reported December 2, 1872	17,041,352 80
Consular and Diplomatic bill, reported December 19, 1872	1,310,629 00
Navy Appropriation bill, reported January 7, 1873	18,769,993 50
Fortification bill, reported January 7, 1873	1,999,000 00
Postoffice bill, reported January 7, 1873	32,593,762 00
Military Academy bill, reported February 3, 1873	351,017 50
Army bill, reported February 3, 1873	31,961,953 74
Sundry Civil Expenses bill, reported February 11, 1873	27,959,829 40
River and Harbor bill, reported February 11, 1873	5,507,400 05
Deficiency bill, reported February 24, 1873	8,222,828 79
Total	$181,005,136 89

The Vote on the Other Senate Amendments.

The House then proceeded to vote on other important amendments with the following result:

The amendment suspending payment of the judgments of the Court of Claims in favor of disloyal persons was rejected.

The substitute reported by the Committee on Appropriations in reference to withholding the Government charges for transportation from the Pacific Railroads applying the amount to the reimbursement of interest was agreed to instead of the Senate amendment on the same subject.

The amendment known as the Wilson bill, directing suits to be instituted for the restitution of the Credit Mobilier overcharges, was agreed to.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived.

A Conference Committee

was ordered on the disagreeing votes.

Mr. BANKS, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported from that Committee a joint resolution tendering in the name and on behalf of the American people and Congress.

Congratulations to the People of Spain

on their recent efforts to consolidate the principles of universal liberty in a Republican form of Government and requesting the President to transmit the resolution to the American Minister at Madrid with instructions to present it to the Spanish Government.

The joint resolution passed without division.

The committee rose without finishing the bill.

The SPEAKER announced the conference committe on the Legislative Appropriation bill. He said that there being several points of difference, it was his duty to adjust the conference so as to represent that which the House was most earnestly insisting on. The three points of difference were: the question of salaries, which is known as the Morrill Amendment, and the matter in relation to the Pacific Railroads. So far as he could analyize the votes, the following committee fairly represented the will of the House on these subjects:

Messrs. Garfield, and Butler (Mass) and Randall.

Messrs. Dickey, Coburn and Palmer were appointed a conference committee on the Army Appropriation bill.

The House then at 5.15 took recess until 8 o'clock.

SPAIN.

Progress of the Infanta—Doings of the Carlists.

BAYONNE, March 2.—Carlists in Catalonia, Alicante and Muncia are increasing in numbers and becoming more daring in action. The Infanta Alfonso and wife, with a large staff and a body guard of two hundred young men spent Monday last at San Quirce. The Prince and Princess held receptions, during which the bells rang and the bands played. The peasants flocked into the town from the neighborhood to pay their respects to the Infanta.

The National army in Catalonia is represented to be sadly disorganized, and the garrison at Barcelona is reported to have shown signs of insubordination.

The towns of Riche Roda and Centellas having refused to pay the taxes imposed by the Carlists, have been proclaimed by the latter in a state of blockade.

The Carlists have destroyed by fire the way stations at Areta, Llodio, Lezama and Amurris.

RIOT IN NEW ORLEANS.

THE MILITIA VERSUS THE POLICE.

Grape and Cannister Brought into Play.

The 'Citizen Soldiery" Flee Ingloriously.

U. S. TROOPS TAKE POSSESSION OF THE BATTLEFIELD.

NEW ORLEANS, March 5.—The Seventh precinct station was quietly taken possession of last night by Governor McEnery's militia. No resistance was offered by the metropolitans on duty there, and no effort has been made to-day to displace the militia. It is understood further aggressive moves will be made by the militia to-night. For twenty squares to-night only one police was found on duty. They have been called from their beats, and concentrated about the stations near Mechanics' Institute.

LATER.—At about half-past nine o'clock to-night a squad of perhaps fifty men attacked the Third Precinct, station house by firing into the building. They were repulsed by the police but were quickly reinforced by about three hundred and fifty men. These were attacked by Gen. Badger with about two hundred policemen and a piece of artillery and for about five minutes a sharp rattle of musketry ensued. Both parties maintained their position during this time, but at the second discharge of the cannon the militia retreated through Jackson square and half an hour latter the police relieved their comrades who remained during the conflict within the building. One man, a Mr. Hartman, was killed and several were wounded.

A Detailed Account of the Skirmish.

NEW ORLEANS, March 5.—Between 9 and 10 o'clock to-night the McEnery militia attacked the Third precinct police station. They commenced the attack by firing into the building. The firing was returned by the police. Soon after Gen. Badger, Chief of the Metropolitan police, moved down Charles street from Canal with about two hundred men and one piece of artillery. Quite a large crowd had by this times collected about Jackson square and on the streets leading there. When near the crowd Gen. Badger ordered them to disperse. The militia refused to give way, when the police fired a blank cartridge, and soon after another shot was fired. This time the gun was loaded with grape. By this, one man was killed and several wounded. Another charge of grape was fired on Starr street. Some ten or twelve are reported wounded, but only one man is reported killed. As far as known only one policeman was wounded during the entire fight.

At one time the firing was quite brisk, resembling somewhat a picket skirmish. For the powder expended and the fuss made the damage was remarkably light. The grape of the Metropolitans was more than the militia bargained for, and they are reported to have weakened readily. Many of them are reported to have skedaddled in great disorder.

The United States troops about eleven o'clock reached the scene of the conflict, and the remaining militia retired, leaving them in possession. The Kelloggites are jubilant and the McEneryites quite the reverse. The United States troops now occupy Jackson Square and other points in the city, and will no doubt prevent further disorder.

All reports about compromise are unfounded as telegraphed on Saturday. A compromise is improbable, and in fact is now regarded as impossible.

A company of United States cavalry at ten o'clock passed up Camp street to General Emory's headquarters, but soon after returned to Jackson square. They are held in readiness to assist the police in quelling any attack that may be made.

No further trouble is apprehended to-night, the militia being satisfied to leave them in possession. The city is full of rumors.

At this hour 1:10 A. M. the streets are almost deserted. Up to twelve o'clock they were crowded with people, everybody inquiring the news—"the latest from the seat of war." Thousands of rumors were current, but the facts in the case have been given above.

POLITICAL.

Gov. Jacobs Inaugurated a Second Time Governor of West Virginia.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 5.—Gov. John H. Jacobs was inaugurated Governor to-day. The other State executive officers also took the prescribed oath of office.

Apollo Hall.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The Apollo Hall General Committee met last evening and elected John McCool, Chairman. The opening candidate was Judge Spaulding. During the meeting the police ejected some nuof the mber who were improperly voting as substitutes.

Congressional Conventions in Connecticut.

HARTFORD, March 5.—The Republican Convention of the First Congressional District to-day renominated General J. R. Hawley for Congress by acclamation. Resolutions warmly commending his action in Congress, and condemning the legislators of all parties concerned in the Credit Mobilier corruption, and in the unwarraatable increase of salaries, were unanimously passed.

The Democrats of the First Congressional District to day nominated S. P. Kendall for Congress. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the corruptions in Congress.

For Indigestion.

Dyspepsia, depression of spirit and general debility in their various forms also as a preventative against fevor and ague and other intermittent fevers, the *Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Aulisaya Bark* is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York., and sold by all druggists. mwf

Rough Skin

Made smooth by using *Juniper Tar Soap* manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co New York

THE attention of our readers is directed to the advertisements of Miller, Humiston & Co, of the National Colony, to be found in our other columns.

A PLEA FOR THE CHINAMEN.

Why the Economites Employ Coolie Labor.

An Official Answer to the Citizens of Beaver Falls.

What the Harmony Society Will do About It.

Appended is a communication from the "Economites," that places, in a strong light, their side of the question touching the employment of the Heathen Chinee by the Beaver Falls Cutlery Company. We publish it without comment for the purpose simply of adhering to our oft-expressed, invariable policy of doing justice to both sides of a question. Here it is:

To the Citizens of Beaver Falls:

Recently there appeared in our village of Economy a delegation of citizens from Beaver Falls, Pa., with a series of resolutions passed at a meeting of citizens held at that place, wherein they complain of the introduction of Chinese labor into the works of the Beaver Falls Cutlery Company by the trustee of our Society, and the other parties interested therein, by which white laborers, to whom, as is alleged, continuous employment in said cutlery had been promised, were displaced and obliged to leave the place, etc., and demanded relief of our Society, by whose agents and trustee, and by whose capital and influence, as is alleged, said grievances have been brought about. Our Society now deem it a duty to answer these complaints, and make a public explanation of its acts, and the more so, since the employment of Chinese labor has of late, for various causes, become more frequent in various other parts of the country.

The Cutlery Company is an organized corporation, transacting its business in the usual way through a board of directors, our Society being the principal owner of the stock, but having but one director in the board, and but one voice in its management. Our Society as such was not notified either by our agents or trustee of the intended employment of Chinese laborers by the company, and was not therefore consulted about it, but having been notified of the complaints in question, our council of elders resolved to examine into the matter.

On such examination we find the company organized as aforesaid now in apparently successful operation, we being the principal owners, as aforesaid, but other parties who had for a long time been connected in the management of our business in Beaver Falls, having also large interests therein.

The works now give employment to about one hundred and twenty white persons residents of Beaver Falls and vicinity, and about one hundred and ninety Chinese. The directors of the Company, without our knowledge as a Society, entered into a contract for the employment of three hundred Chinese laborers for a term of four years, and gave security for the faithful performance of their obligations.

These men receive their wages monthly, and are free to leave the employ of the Company at any time, if not satisfied, or for any reasonable cause they may be discharged from the Company.

We have been unable to find that the Directors have, in their action, or in their management of the business, violated any law or any rights of any party, but if such should be the case, the courts are open to decide upon it. When the present Board of Directors took upon themselves the management of the Company's business, which was only done as a last desperate effort to save it from utter ruin, they found it in a deplorable condition, heavy losses having been sustained, and its capital greatly impaired. The previous efforts to save said cutlery may well be likened to the efforts of a crew on board a sinking ship freighted with a valuable cargo. They applied to their next kinsmen, who, indeed, seemed willing to aid, on condition, however, that each should receive a certain portion, but upon a reckoning being made, it was found the proffered aid would cost not only the whole cargo, but require the ship, and quite an addition beside. In this dilemma, but one of two things remained to be done—stop the works at once and entirely, which would have discharged every employee, and entailed great injury, if not ruin, upon the interests of the place, or, as was done by the managers, call upon these men to do a part of the labor and strive to continue operations.

The latter was adopted as the better course for all concerned. And may we not here express the hope, that aside from every other view of the question, this may prove to some of them at least, the call spoken of by the evangelical prophet—Isaiah 55:5

Our Society would be willing for the Company to dispense with Chinese labor, in the interest of peace and harmony, if convinced of any wrong done thereby, but fear to remove one supposed evil by causing another which would, as we think, necessarily follow.

But to meet the accusation of having countenanced the course pursued by the Company for the sake of lucre only, the council of elders of our Society have instructed our trustee, who is and has been a director in the Company, to bring all our share of the proceeds of the business during the next eight years, if we so long remain owners therein, before them, and they will then direct the expenditure of such money for the purpose of supporting missions, schools, the poor, etc., with particular reference to Beaver Falls; but we will not add to the amount of our funds invested in the business if it should not yield a profit. The cutlery business must, so far as we are concerned, be self-sustaining. As to those white employees, if there be any, who worked in the cutlery, and have, as is alleged, been wrongfully discharged by our agents or trustees, by reason whereof they suffered loss, it was the act of managers or the Board of Directors of the Company, not of our Society; but our Society desire, if any such cases exist, that they be properly and legally made to appear before a court of justice, and that they fully compensated; and we pledge ourselves that if said company is not able to make such compensasion, it shall be made by us.

We have full confidence in the integrity of our trustee, and the gentlemen who were concerned with him in the employment of the Chinese laborers, that they acted lawfully and from proper motives; and while, if consulted, we perhaps would not, and might not now, approve of the introduction of such labor, yet for the reasons mentioned we do not censure those who did introduce it.

Our agents in the transaction of business at Beaver Falls, and who are interested in the cutlery, have undergone much labor and trouble in their effort to save from utter loss not only their own interests in the Company, but also the interest of our Society. We feel grateful to them, and will not be unmindful of their faithful services.

If we are mistaken in our views that no rights have been violated by the managers of the cutlery in the employment of Chinamen, and this is shown us by proper legal authority, we will, as good and law-abiding citizens, insist on their immediate removal, and use every endeavor to that end. Should, however, any lawless and violent course be resorted to in violation of the legal rights of the company, we, as a society, would be compelled to protest; and in such case, in view of all the facts, and our previous efforts to promote the general interests of the place, we will feel obliged to withdraw our means not only from the cutlery business, but also from the place generally. This we would regret exceedingly to be under the necessity of doing as our desire has ever been to promote the prosperity of the place. On the other hand, if these men are permitted to remain quietly and peaceably at their work, our share of the proceeds shall be appropriated to the religious, educational and charitable purposes mentioned above. If our views are favorably received, and at the expiration of four years the employment of Chinese labor is disapproved of by the citizens of Beaver Falls, we will be glad to let them have our interest in the cutlery works upon very reasonable terms; and if they can operate them successfully without such labor we will be much pleased.

JONATHAN LENZ,
DAVID WIGAND,
CHRISTOPHER DIEHM,
LEWIS PFEIL,
DANIEL SCHREIBER,
JOHN WOLFENGLA,
JOHN GOETZ,
ANDREW KOTRBA.

Council of Elders of Harmony Society.
MARCH 1, 1873.

Died.

SANDS.—February 8th, 1873, Mr. JAMES SANDS, of Plum township, Allegheny county, Pa., in the 85th year of his age.

The above announcement, made on that morning, carried profound sorrow to a large circle of relatives and friends. His grandson, Rev. John S. Sands, of the 8th U. P. Church, Pittsburgh, Pa., assisted at the funeral, and although his heart was almost too full for utterance, he was enabled to make a few remarks, to, and in behalf of the grandchildren, remarks which were so impressive and pathetic that they left few dry eyes in that large assembly. The deceased was a remarkable man, both physically and mentally strong, qualities which he inherited from his father, who died at Lecumpher, in the county of Londonderry, Ireland, on December 1st, 1855, in his 95th year, and the following extracts from his obituary, are so applicable to the son, that I cannot help copying them here. "Through life Mr. Sands maintained the character of an upright, independent, intelligent and highly honorable man, of stable principle, unswerving integrity and purity of mind, as well as fearlessness of pecuniary consequences, he preserved a conscience void of offense. He lived to a patriarchal age, respected and revered by those around him. * * * Until the last hour of his life, he enjoyed the blessing of an unclouded mind, his mental faculties were not impaired. Like Moses his eye was not dim, and his natural force was not abated." He was gathered to his father in a ripe old age. He resigned his last breath as a man conscious of having performed his duty on earth, and sought eternal repose in the bosom of his Redeemer. C.

THE PRIZE FIGHT.

The Hicken-Campbell Mill Ends in a Row After the Twenty-fourth Round.

Yesterday about noon the much talked of prize fight between Harry Hicken, of Philadelphia, and Bryan Campbell, of Wilkesbarre, for $1,000 a side, took place at Collier's Station, West Virginia, a few miles from Steubenville, and ended in a disgraceful fizzle. The spectators were about fifteen hundred in number, and represented almost every shade of sporting men, gamblers and shoulder hitters from this city, Philadelphia, New York, Buffalo, the Oil Regions, Wilkesbarre, &c. The riotous and belligerent conduct of the roughs at the Rush House, and again at Steubenville yesterday morning were a foreshadowing of the trouble which eventually led to a general row at the ropes. The fight continued with varying success during the twenty-four rounds, which lasted one hour and ten minutes, when the ropes were cut, and the affair broke up in a free fight, several pistol shots being fired and quite a number of the "fancy" getting their photographs considerably altered in the row. An altercation occurred between O'Baldwin, Hicken's second, and the referee, Seddons, which came very nearly ending in bloodshed. It is conceded that Hicken displayed the most science, while Campbell exhibited a good deal of stamina, and took his "gruel" gamely and without a murmur. It is not known what the decision of the referee will be, and all bets are "off" till his announcement is made. The Pittsburgh sports returned to the city yesterday afternoon greatly chagrined and disappointed at the unlooked for termination of the contest.

Briceland Convicted.

Yesterday morning at eleven o'clock, the jury in the Allingham murder case came into court with a verdict of murder in the first degree.

Briceland was remanded to jail, and it is probable that a motion for a new trial will be made. Briceland heard the announcement of the verdict with the most stolid indifference.

Chapped Hands

and face cured by using *Juniper Tar Soap* made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York

NOTICE.

Pittsburgh Female College.

The Pittsburgh Female College, located in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, offers to those who have daughters to educate, the advantages of an educational institution of the highest grade, combined with the advantage of a Christian home. The buildings are large, well located, and fitted up in excellent style, and the Faculty is among the largest in the United States. *Twenty-four teachers are employed in the different Departments.* Send to the President, Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D, for a catalogue.

Rural Beauties and City Belles.

Country girls are not a whit behind their metropolitan sisters in the natural elements of loveliness, but it must be conceded that the city belles best understand the art of preserving and heightening their personal beauty. The most perfect features lose half their attraction unless the complexion is properly cared for, and if the pretty girls of the rural districts wish to compete with the "Fair Stars" of the fashionable world in refined attractions, they must pay due attention to this important point. They ought to know, for the fact is notorious, that HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM imparts to the skin a delicate, pearly appearance, unapproachable by any other preparation under the sun. No matter how the cuticle may have been roughened or discolored by the sun, the Balm will render it soft and pliable, and remove every blemish.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Closing quotations of Gold and Government Securities in New York, corrected by N. HOLMES & SONS, Bankers, 57 Market street:

Gold	115
United States 6s, 1881, Old	117
United States 6s (Coupons)	118¾
United States 5-20s, 1862	115¾
United States 5-20s, 1864, old	115¾
United States 5-20s, 1865	117
United States 5-20s, (new issue)	114¾
United States 5-20s, 1867	116¾
United States 5-20s, 1868 (Coupons), bid	116¾
United States 10-40s	111
United States 10-40s, (Coupons)	114½
Currency Sixes	115
New 5 Per Cents	113

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
THURSDAY, March 6, 1873.

REMARKS—The market since our last review has presented but few changes worthy of notice. The demand for the leading articles was fair and sales regular. An improvement in the weather would bring about an improvement in trade. Navigation is again suspended to all points; this, of course, is a drawback on trade generally. Bacon has further advanced; this was brought about by a similar movement in the West. The leading houses that have large stocks on hand are well satisfied with the situation; the stock in first hands is considered ample for all ordinary purposes. Flour—We have no improvement to note as relates to prices or demands; buyers are very shy and are operating very cautiously, merely to supply their immediate wants; they contend that prices will be lower; on the other hand holders say that prices have reached their lowest point; it will take time to decide the question. Cheese—Prime descriptions are held firmly at prices that have ruled for some days; stocks moderate.

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted; from store, in a small way, the customary advance is obtained.

HAY—The market continues to move along steadily with a fair local demand. We can report sales of bailed at depot and on the wharf at $24a26a28 per ton. The closing of navigation will assist holders in obtaining their prices.

SEEDS—The market, generally speaking, was decidedly weak, although there was no perceptible change in prices. We quote nominally as follows: Clover $5 50a 5 75; timothy $3 50a2 75; flax seed steady at $2 per bushel.

POTATOES—Dealers report a fair jobbing demand with regular sales at 80a85c per bushel.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The firmness we have heretofore noted, has been maintained. Hams, sugar cured, 13¼c; shoulders, sugar cured, 8¼c; plain, 7¼c; rib sides 8¼c; clear rib sides 9c; breabtast bacon 12c; dried beef 18c; mess pork $15 50; ham sausage 10c; lard, tierces 9¼c; pails 10¼c; pig feet, half barrel, $4 40; kegs $2 20; beef tongues $7 s0 per dozen.

ONIONS—Are firm at $6a7 per bushel, as per quantity.

POULTRY—Market firm, with fair offerings. We qute chickens, dressed, 14a 15c; turkeys 17a18 per pound.

FLOUR—Market weak; price uncertain; stocks are accumulating, we quote, spring wheat 7 50a8 25; choice Minnesotas, 8 50; choice red winter wheat, 9 00a9 25, rye flour, 5 50a5 75, tending dowoweard.

GRAIN—The market was far from being an active one, buyers have no faith in the present prices; wheat good to firm; red, 1 76a 180; white 1 85a1 90.

OATS—With a falling off in the receipts, the market was firm; we quote, black, 40a41c; mixed 42a43c; white 44a45c.

CORN—The market is improving, shelled on track 50; in elevator 52c; ear in bulk 50a51c; secked 52a53c. Rye nominal, 90co.

BARLEY quiet; spring 85a90; fall 95a 1 00.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—We have to report a dull market with more sellers than buyers at $7 50a8 00 per barrel.

BACON—Market quiet and unchanged at 33a35c per pound.

BAGGING—Pennsylvania mill is quoted as follows: two bushels 37c; two half bushels 45c; three bushels 53c.

BROOM CORN—The demand was fair and sales were regular without any change in prices; the present rates are common to fair red 4a5c; good green 5½a 6c; hurl 6¼a7c.

BEANS—Under more liberal receipts; the market was easier but no lower; we continue to quote at $2 50a3 00 per bushel; the latter for white.

BUTTER—The demand for prime roll was active with plenty of buyers for that kind at 30a33c per pound; common and medium in large supply and dull at 15a 23c; superior 10a12c per pound.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
THURSDAY, March 6, 1873.

REMARKS—We have to report a continued dull market without any disposition on the part of dealers to come to terms. The result is that we have no transactions to report; prices are certainly as low as any reasonable person can expect; Parker's was quoted at $2 07a2 10 per bbl, equal to about 5¾a5¾b delived here.

For prices in other parts of the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

Market dull and prices are very unsettled; in the absence of sales we can only give the nominal rates, viz: Standard brands, free on cars at works 15a15¼c; in a small way the usual advance is charged.

OIL BARRELS.

Market reported dull; country $1 85; city $1 90a2 00a2 10.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Closing of the 4th. Market dull with sales of 4,500 bbls at 19c; 5,000 bbls 1st half of April at 19¼c; 1,000 do June at 19¼c. Crude in bulk 8⅝a8¾c; refined on spot 18¾a19c; April 19¼c; May 10¾a20c; cases 20¼a26½c, without sales; Philadelphia delivery quiet, and weak; spot delivery 18¼c; April 18¼c; May 19¼c.

PITROLEUM CENTRE, March 5.—Market dull at $2 25.

OIL CITY, March 5—Market weaker; Oil City held at $2 25; Upper Road $2 10a 2 12½; Lower Road $2 10.

ROUSEVILLE, March 5.—Market quiet and very dull at $2 10.

TITUSVILLE, March 5.—Market quiet; spot $2 10a2 12½.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—Market quiet.

Standard White	18¼a19c
Crude,	8c
Cases	24½c
April	19c
May	19¾a19½c

SEE in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska Lands.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
THURSDAY, March 6, 1873.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle since our last review was not very large; the demand was moderately active and a better feeling was perceptible. The receipts not being heavy and an increased attendance of buyers caused holders to exhibit more firmness. The market favors the latter; prime and extra cattle were in light supply and of couse were more sought after. The receipts for the past three days were 2,180 head all told, both through and for sale. The shipments for the same time were less than 600 head. The following were the current rates for the various kinds.

PRICES.

Extra 1,500 lbs steers	$7 00
Extra 1,400 lbs steers	6 50a6 65
Prime, 1,300 lbs steers	6 00a6 25
Extra 1,200 lbs steers	5 50a5 70
Fair, 1,100 lbs steers	5 00a5 25
Fair 1,000 lbs steers	4 50a4 75
Bulls	2 50a4 00
Common	4 00a4 25
Cows	3 50a5 00

HOGS.

The run of hogs, taken as a whole, was a fair one: the receipts show an increase over our previous report; trade opened up more active, with a full supply of York hogs on hand. The market ruled slower with prices off about 10c per cwt. Philadelphia hogs are in light supply, and the market correspondingly so. The market was not so firm at the close. The current rates were as follows:

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia	$6 00
Prime "	5 75a5 90
Yorkers, prime smooth	5 35a5 45
Fair	5 25

SHEEP.

The receipts were heavy; the market, however, was moderately active at prices that were current at the date of our last general review; toward the close, however, buyers became shy and prices were reported off from ¼ to ½c; closing dull at the following rates:

PRICES

Extra 100 lbs fine wool	$ 6 75
Prime 95 lbs do	6 50
Prime 90 lbs	6 25
Fair 85 lbs	5 75a6 00
Fair 80 lbs	5 00

Common lots sold at various prices, too numerous to mention.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICK OF THE POST,
MONDAY, March 3, 1873.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle were light and the cold spell seems to have caused stock to have been held back; their quality was mostly of the medium grades; drover complain and no doubt justly of the inability of the railroads to furnish them a sufficient number of cars, and of being detained on the way. Several lots arrived from the neighboring counties which assisted the market very materially in regard to supply. The past week was known to be a hard one on buyers, many of them say they did not make a dollar, and that if they came out even they would be well satisfied. In regard to prices the nominal rates were as follows:

PRICES.

Extra 1,500 lbs steers, fine and smooth	$7 00a7 10
Extra 1,400 lb steers	6 65a6 87
Prime 1,300 lb steers	6 50a6 75
Fair, 1,200 lbs steers	5 75a6 00
Fair 1,100 lbs steers	5 00a5 50
Fair 1,000	4 25a4 75
Bulls	2 50a4 00
Common	3 75a4 00

SHEEP.

The supply was not large but fully up with the wants of the market; several lots were driven from the Central Yards. The eastern markets being dull put a damper or dullness on the market here. The nominal rates were as follows:

PRICES.

Extra 100 lb fine wool	6 80a7 00
Extra 100 open	6 35a6 50
Extra 95 fine	6 50a6 60
Extra 90 do	6 00a6 20
Prime 85 do	5 25a5 50
Fair 70 do	4 75a5 00

Mixed lots sold at various prices, according to the fancy of the purchaser.

HOGS.

The market was a fair one all round; the season for activity being over the sales were merely of small lots, in a retail way, at the following rates:

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia	$6 00a6 10
Prime "	5 78a5 85
Prime Yorkers	5 40a5 50
Fair do	5 00a5 35

In regard to the future there is a wide difference of opinion which time alone can reveal.

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST
THURSDAY, March 6, 1873.

As noted in our last the market was a dull one, and we have no improvement to notice in our present issue. Early in the season holders made up their minds that the high figures then prevailing would at least be maintained, whilst others contended that the top had not then been reached; and of course, holding this opinion, they were indifferent about selling. The result was that there is a large amount in the hands of growers who must either accept the present prices or hold over till next summer and take the chances of the market. The prospect just now is not a very flattering one for holders; higher prices appear to be some distance in the future. The Eastern markets are dull and prices very uncertain. We quote nominally as follows:

Fine fleece	50c
Choice clips	52a53c
Unwashed	32c

MARRIED.

MARQUIS—HEMIUP—On Tuesday evening, 4th, at the residence of John Wilson, Esq. Third avenue, by Rev. F. A. Noble, Mr. JOHN MARQUIS and Miss EMMA J. HEMIUP, both of Allegheny city.

YOUNG—BALDWIN—Tuesday morning, March 4th, by the Rev. Mr. Davis, at the residence of the bride's parents, Oil City, JAMES S. YOUNG, Esq., of Allegheny city, and LIDA, daughter of Dr. J. D. Baldwin. No cards.

LATHAM—LOGAN—On Tuesday, March 4th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. A. B. Lecnard, Mr. ROBERT S. LATHAM and Miss MARY M. LOGAN, all of this city.

BROWN—McCLINTOCK—On Tuesday, March 4, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Alexander McClintock, by the Rev. A. I. Bonsall, WM. C. BROWN and MAGGIE McCLINTOCK, both of the Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.

Perils of the Season.

The inhospitable winds and chilly fogs of spring are unwelcome visitors to the feeble and ailing, and are by no means congenial to the healthy. If there is any germ of disease lurking in the system, they are sure to develop it, unless proper precautions are taken to prevent such a misfortune. Bilious complaints, dyspepsia, nervous debility, rheumatism, irregularities of the bowels, and disorders which affect the kidneys, are all aggravated by the peculiar condition of the atmosphere at this season. Invalids who are subject to any of these disorders, or have a predisposition thereto, should therefore forearm themselves against danger by strengthening the digestive organs, the nervous system and the muscular fibre with daily doses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. There is no period of the year at which a stimulating tonic and regulating medicine is more urgently required than in the spring; and there is no preparation of that class in which so many valuable restorative and preventive properties are combined in such a perfectly safe and harmless form as in Hostetter's Bitters. It may be stated positively, as uncontradictable fact, that a course of this agreeable vegetable specific, commenced now and continued through the spring months, will effectually shield the inhabitants of marshy and miasmatic localities from the intermittent and remittent fevers caused by unhealthy exhalations from a wet soil.

The Centaurs of

OLD—were half horse and half man. They consorted with animals—conquered mankind—lived upon the flowers of the century plant—made one of their number God of the healing art—transferred their name and home to the constellation *Centaurius*, and raised the divil generally. But the great Centaur Liniment for stiff joints, reheumatism, swellings and lameness upon man or beast, is now astonishing the world, and astonishes because it does its work.

Children cry—for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil. feb20

RUPTURE.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's Establishment, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their proper place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., from 10 a. m. until 1 p. m., and from 2 to 6 and on Saturdays at night.

Speedily Cured!

ALL FORMS of Venereal, Private and Nervous diseases at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 172 Second Avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.

Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhea, or Seminal weakness or Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth or excess in manner years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicine supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.

Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible it is best to visit the city for personal consultation; or address

GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays by appointment. feb8-7wdaw

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,

PITTSBURGH.

Breech-loading Shot Guns, $45 to $150.
Double Barrel Shot Guns, $8 to $120.
Single Shot Guns, $3 to $30. Revolvers, $6 to $25.
Pistols, 75c to $8. Canes, Powder, Shot, Wads, Flasks, Pouches, and Material and Sporting Goods.
Rifles, Shot Guns and pistols repaired.
Send for our new price list. All orders by mail or express promptly attended to.
Gun and goods sent C. O. D. to any part of the country for examination before paying for them.

J. H. JOHNSTON,
No. 179 SMITHFIELD STREET,
SIGN OF THE BIG GUN.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

Our annual Descriptive Seed Catalogue is now ready for mailing to all applicants enclosing stamp and free to all regular customers. Dealers and gardeners' lists free on application. Prime Clover and Timothy in stock at lowest market prices.

SCOBIE, REED & SMITH, Seedsmen,
eb 63md&8t W 127 Liberty street.

OFFICE OF THE MONONGAHELA BRIDGE CO.,
Pittsburgh, February 28, 1873.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS have this day declared a dividend of One Dollar and seventy-five Cents per share, payable to the Stockholders or their representatives on and after March 4th, at the Banking House of N. Holmes & Sons.

JNO. G. HOLMES,
mar3:3td&3tw Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH
Female College.

Elegant buildings; twenty-four teachers; charges moderate. Spring term commences March 26. Send to Rev. I. C. PERSHING, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa., for a catalogue. feb22:4tW

COPYING PRESSES,
OF ALL KINDS, AT
145 Wood Street,
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$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

SEE in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska Lands. (115-4tW